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DAILY REPORT

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ASEAN MEETING TO DISCUSS STRUCTURAL CHANGES

BK040217 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Jul 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Jakarta -- The three-day preparatory meeting of the forthcoming ASEAN foreign ministers' conference begins here today and is expected to shelve a proposal calling for the establishment of an ASEAN Council of Ministers (ACM), pending further discussion.

"But the meeting will discuss the idea of reinforcing the ASEAN Secretariat as one of the 50-70 points that will be raised for implementation from the 100-odd points in the ASEAN Task Force's report," informed sources told THE NATION here yesterday. The sources said that ASEAN meetings are also expected to shelve other proposals on structural changes, including an ASEAN Committee on Political Cooperation (ACPC) to replace the ASEAN senior officials' meeting, the Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR) to replace the ASEAN Standing Committee, and the formation of the ASEAN advisory team to monitor the progress and development of ASEAN cooperation.

The proposal calling for the establishment of ACM would be postponed indefinitely because "ASEAN does not want to move too fast," the sources said. They said the related proposals on structural changes would be shelved because they are supplementary to the call for the establishment of ACM.

According to the Task Force's report, submitted to the annual conference of the ASEAN foreign minister in Bangkok last year, CPR was to be of no less than ambassadorial level to be appointed by their respective governments with a view of providing continuity and a better defined direction to ASEAN activities. It would be located in Jakarta to ensure closer cooperation between member countries and the ASEAN Secretariat.

The sources said to reinforce the ASEAN meeting will, however, discuss the proposal to reinforce the ASEAN Secretariat with the appointment of a financial officer to relieve the burden of the ASEAN secretary general, who is now assisted by only one aide, the administrative deputy, and to increase the staff of the Economic Committee from two (a director and an economic officer) to nine.

The new posts will be called economic officers. The economic staff takes care of the five functional committees on economic cooperation, the Committee on Trade and Tourism (COTT), the Committee on Industry, Minerals and Energy (COIME), the Committee on the Finance and Banking (COFAB), the Committee on Food, Agriculture and Forestry (COFAF), and the Committee on Transport and Communications (COTAC).

The ASEAN preparatory meeting, in other words, the ASEAN Standing Committee meeting, is also expected to approve the proposal to rotate ASEAN members as coordinators with dialogue partners. Under the present arrangements, the coordinating work is formed out as follows: Indonesia-Japan, Malaysia-Australia, Philippines-U.S. and Canada, Singapore-New Zealand, and Thailand-EEC, UNOP [United Nations Development Program] and ESCAP.

The sources said that proposal was designed to prevent any member country from being "entrenched" in a fixed role.

ABE SAYS TOMAHAWK PRESENCE CHECKS SOVIET POWER

OW041153 Tokyo KYODO in English 1147 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 4 KYODO -- U.S. deployment of nuclear Tomahawk missiles on its naval vessels is necessary for Japan because it helps check Soviet military might, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Defense Agency Director General Yuko Kurihara said Wednesday. Speaking before a House of Councillors committee, they also said the Tomahawks will boost American strength in the Pacific region. Answering questions from a Socialist dietman before the committee, a senior Defense Agency official said Japan would respond positively to a U.S. request, made at talks held in late June, for further military cooperation between the two countries.

KANAGAWA ADOPTS ANTINUCLEAR DECLARATION

OW050448 Tokyo KYODO in English 0249 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Yokohama, July 5 KYODO -- The Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly adopted Thursday a proposal calling for a ban on nuclear weapons. Kanagawa, Tokyo's neighboring province where a major U.S. naval base is located, became the third Japanese prefecture to adopt a "nonnuclear weapons declaration." Previously, Tokushima Prefecture on Shikoku Island and Nagano Prefecture adopted a similar declaration.

The Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly passed the declaration over opposition from the conservative Liberal-Democratic Party. Prefectural government officials said some 107 local town and city offices have upheld nonnuclear declarations.

The Kanagawa prefectoral declaration said abolition of nuclear weapons and realization of permanent peace in the world is the ardent wish of the people of Japan, the only nation to have experienced a nuclear assault. It said Kanagawa prefectoral people would not possess, manufacture or introduce nuclear weapons and that the prefectoral government would maintain the nonnuclear principle as its official policy. Some 1.48 million prefectoral people earlier signed their names in appeals presented to the assembly for adoption of the declaration.

U.S. MAY REQUEST TECHNOLOGY FOR SPACE ARMS

OW030835 Tokyo KYODO in English 0824 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 3 KYODO -- The United States may ask Japan to participate in the development of space weapons as part of Japanese-U.S. cooperation in exchange of military technology, government sources said Tuesday. They cited Japanese achievement in electronics, laser beams and other high-tech fields as well as the great cost for a single nation to develop space weapons as primary reasons why Washington may come to Tokyo for help. The sources, however, emphasized that Tokyo has not received any specific request from Washington to join the U.S. quest to develop space weaponry President Ronald Reagan's administration views as essential for its defense system.

The government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone agreed in January last year to provide military applicable Japanese technology to the United States but government officials have yet to spell out Japan's position whether the agreement applies to space weapons. Standing government policy rules out Japan's participation in arms development with other countries, but the question of possible cooperation with the United States has been moot. When the Diet (parliament) took up earlier this year the possibility of transferring Japanese technology to the United States in the development of antimissile defense systems, the government came back with a vague answer, saying that the issue should be handled within the framework of Japanese-U.S. security treaty.

AGENCY NOTES INCREASE IN U.S. FISH CATCH QUOTA

OW031221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1155 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 3 KYODO -- The United States informed Japan Tuesday that the July catch quota for Japanese fishing boats in the 200-mile U.S. fishing zone had been increased by 105,800 tons from the year before to 385,100 tons. This far exceeds the originally scheduled quota of 243,000 tons, the Fisheries Agency said. The agency quoted the U.S. Government as saying that the increase was in appreciation of Japan's cooperation in the U.S. fisheries, such as fish purchase on the sea from U.S. fishing boats.

The U.S. notice obviously came as a great relief for Japanese officials who had been afraid that the U.S. might slash Japan's catch quota in its 200-mile zone in the Bering and Aleutian waters, and the Gulf of Alaska in retaliation for Japan's reluctance to discontinue commercial hunting of whales.

The agency expressed anxiety, however, about a sharp reduction in catch quotas of certain fish species made known in the notice. The increased quota has brought to 1,101,100 tons the cumulative total of catch quotas for this year, or close to the 1,166,300 tons of last year. The agency hopefully said an additional quota for this year is expected out of the U.S. reserve quota.

Under a Japan-U.S. fishery agreement, Washington is required to notify Tokyo of fish catch quotas three times a year -- that is, 50 percent of the yearly quota in January, and 25 percent each in April and July. This year, the U.S. fixed the January quota at 485,600 tons, and the April quota was expected to be 243,000 tons. But the second quota was pared down by about 20,000 tons on grounds Japanese fishing boats had violated regulations, such as the obligation to report entry into and departure from the 200-mile zone.

JSP SETS UP PANEL FOR EXCHANGES WITH U.S.

OW040837 Tokyo KYODO in English 0823 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 4 KYODO -- The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) inaugurated Wednesday a panel for promoting exchanges with the United States as part of its official machinery. The creation of the 78-member "Japan-U.S. Exchange Committee" followed preparations started after chairman Masashi Ishibashi visited the U.S. in April. The inaugural meeting, held in the Diet building, picked Vice Chairman Takako Doi to head the new official organ.

The meeting also decided to set up eight subgroups of the panel dealing with, for example, Value Added Network (VAN), a computerized consumer information service, security and trade frictions. Through the new body, the No. 1 opposition party wants especially to help Japanese and American legislators, and citizens and researchers promote exchange of views.

PRC ECONOMIC MINISTER TO VISIT 9-24 JUL

OW041023 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 4 KYODO -- China's State Economic Commission Minister Zhang Jingfu will visit Japan July 9 to 24 at the invitation of Hikosaburo Okonogi, Minister of International Trade and Industry, government officials said Wednesday.

Zhang, also a member of China's State Council, is expected to meet with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Toshio Doko, president of the Japan China Association on Economy and Trade, Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), and other Japanese leaders.

While in Japan, he will also visit Nippon Steel Co.'s Kimitsu plant in Chiba Prefecture, one of Japan's best steelmaking plants, the Seikan tunnel in Aomori Prefecture, northern Japan and the Tsukuba science town in Ibaraki Prefecture, central Japan.

MIYAZAWA LEAVES FOR PRC TO MEET ZHAO, OTHERS

OW030831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0808 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 3 KYODO -- Kiichi Miyazawa, a leading member of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) and a possible challenger to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in this fall's leadership contest, left Tuesday for a one-week visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Miyazawa, acting chairman of the LDP's Suzuki faction, led by former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, will meet Premier Zhao Ziyang and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian Wednesday and party General Secretary Hu Yaobang Thursday. Miyazawa is also due to meet strongman Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the party Central Advisory Commission.

Miyazawa is being accompanied by Koichi Kato, director of the LDP General Affairs Bureau, and three other members of the faction. Miyazawa will stay in Beijing until Thursday and go to Xian and Guangzhou from Friday. He will also visit the Shenzhen region next Monday for a first-hand look at China's "open" economic policy in operation before returning home via Hong Kong.

Talks With Zhao

OW050152 Tokyo KYODO in English 0122 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 5 KYODO -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said the price system in China was "unreasonable" and stressed the need to tackle the problem in carrying out the country's economic reform, Japanese officials said Thursday. Zhao discussed various economic problems facing the communist country when he met former Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa Wednesday here. Miyazawa, regarded as a leading challenger to Yasuhiro Nakasone in the latter's re-election as prime minister in November, is currently visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Zhao was quoted by the Japanese officials as having said the correction of the unreasonable price system would not be carried though in a few years because of its difficulty. But, he added, solving the problem was a key to a big jump in China's future economic development. The premier did not elaborate, but was apparently referring to the situation at present in which the price of a manufactured product differs in each place in China, thus disturbing the country's economic order.

When Miyazawa pointed out concerns among foreign firms investing money in China about their business performance, such as the prospect of profit-making, Zhao admitted the existence of problems on the part of the Chinese side. He reportedly stated to the Japanese guest some problems, even when unresolved by China's domestic legislation, could find a solution by consideration given in contracts between the foreign firms concerned and their local partners. Zhao also emphasized the importance of peaceful international relations, notably the friendly relations with Japan, and the stepping up of China's own open economic policy for the modernization of agriculture, industry, defense and science and technology -- China's long-term target, the officials said.

During the meeting, Zhao extended an invitation for Nakasone and his predecessor Zenko Suzuki to visit China, they said. Miyazawa is acting head of the faction led by Suzuki within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. Miyazawa is to meet Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang Thursday evening.

DPRK Relations Discussed

OW041135 Tokyo KYODO in English 1119 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 4 KYODO -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said Wednesday that North Korea is wishing to have talks with Japan in the hope of improving ties between the two countries. If the talks are impossible between the two governments, North Korea is satisfied with having the contacts with Japan at the private level, Wu further said. The remarks came when Wu met with former Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who is now visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Japan and North Korea have no diplomatic ties. The readiness of North Korea to have better relations with Japan was conveyed to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the anti-Vietnamese Coalition Government of Kampuchea, when he visited Tokyo recently. But it was the first public disclosure of the North Korean desire by a top-level Chinese official.

Wu further told Miyazawa, who is challenging Nakasone for the presidency of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party this autumn, that North Korea has no intention of advancing into South Korea. The LDP presidency carries with it the premiership. The North Korean leadership also holds that the unification of North and South Korea must be done in the form of federal system through the recognition of each other's system, Wu further told Miyazawa. The recent proposal by North Korea for holding three-party talks on the Korean issue between North and South Korea and the United States is still open, he added.

On other issues, the Chinese foreign minister told Miyazawa that the Soviet Union has been showing bad manners toward China since April when U.S. President Ronald Reagan visited China. The relations between China and the Soviet Union are now facing a standstill, but the responsibility for this lies on the part of the Soviet Union, he said. He said a meeting between Chinese Vice Minister Qian Qichen and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Moscow late last month was held in a good atmosphere. But the meeting only provided the two officials with opportunities to express their opinions to each other, he said.

Wu said that Chinese relations with the United States saw some improvement recently but added that followups since then have not been satisfactory. He said the situation is attributable to the fact that U.S. Congress has not yet ratified the atomic power cooperation agreement with China and that the United States is now honoring the cause in the communique with China on Taiwan. But China will not make a too hasty step for improving relations further with the United States, he said. He added that the current Japan-China relations have never been better.

PROSPECTS DIM FOR IMPROVING TIES WITH DPRK

OW050206 Tokyo KYODO in English 0143 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 5 KYODO -- Prospects for improvement in relations between Japan and North Korea appear dim for the present, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

The official made the remarks in commenting on reports which quoted Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian as saying that North Korea wished to better unofficial relations with Japan. Japan maintains diplomatic relations with South Korea, but not with the communist regime in the North.

Wu reportedly made the statement during his meeting in Beijing Wednesday with Kiichi Miyazawa, a former foreign minister and acting head of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party faction led by former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

The ministry official said Japan is trying to cement its relations with South Korea in connection with President Chon Tu-hwan's state visit to Japan in September and added that any efforts to improve unofficial ties between Japan and North Korea would not be made before the South Korean president's visit to Tokyo. The official said Japan would not try to improve ties with Pyongyang even immediately after Chon's Japan visit indicating that such prospects would not be forthcoming unless there will be a major change in North Korea's stance toward last year's Rangoon bombing incident in which key members of the South Korean Cabinet were killed during a visit to Burma. Burma blamed North Korea for the incident and severed relations with Pyongyang, but North Korea disclaimed its involvement in the incident.

ANTI-ROK GROUPS URGE ABE TO POSTPONE TRIP

OW041323 Tokyo KYODO in English 1304 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 4 KYODO -- Anti-Seoul Korean dissidents in Japan and Japanese citizens' groups Wednesday demanded that Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe postpone his trip to South Korea scheduled to begin on Friday. Abe's Korean trip is reportedly designed to prepare for South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan in the autumn, probably in September.

The groups said that Japan should put off an invitation to the Korean president until the day the Japanese parliament passes resolutions for self-criticism over the past colonial rule of the Korean peninsula and expressing Japan's apology for the Japanese imperial rule of Korea. Foreign minister Abe told the groups that his forthcoming trip to Seoul has nothing to do with preparation for President Chon's planned trip to Japan, adding that the Korean president's Japan visit should be scheduled through diplomatic negotiations.

RESPECT FOR ROK, PRC SHOWN BY NAME PRONUNCIATION

OW050715 Tokyo KYODO in English 0641 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 5 KYODO -- The Foreign Ministry announced Thursday it is starting to mention South Korean and Chinese names as they are pronounced in the two countries to express Japan's respect. Foreign Ministry spokesman Wasuke Miyake said the measure is being taken effective immediately to "pronounce names as they are pronounced in their countries, especially in the Republic of Korea." The step follows Wednesday's Diet testimony by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe on the issue which has drawn considerable interest in South Korea.

The Foreign Ministry has decided, the ministry spokesman said, "that when names of Koreans and Chinese are mentioned in its documentation, their names in katakana (letters) as they are pronounced in their countries will be attached to their names in kanji (letters) as from today." Miyake said the new measure applies to his official statements and press releases as well as the minister's statements. The step, however, does not apply to other governmental agencies, he told reporters. He added that the ministry will be notifying other governmental agencies of the step shortly to encourage them to follow its example. Miyake indicated that it would be difficult for Japanese publishers to print Korean and Chinese names in phonetic letters immediately.

FOREIGN MINISTRY MEMORANDUM REPORTED ABROAD

SK040824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA) -- Foreign news media reported the memorandum issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO June 23, carrying the gist of the memorandum, said that the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea appealed to the governments, political parties and public organisations of the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and all the progressive countries of the world, international organisations, international democratic organisations, anti-imperialist, peaceloving organisations, fighting organisations, peaceloving figures and people of all walks of life of all countries to actively support the struggle of the Korean people for smashing the criminal manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who have turned South Korea into a nuclear forward base and for solving the Korean problem in a peaceful way.

Other Czechoslovak papers LIDOVÁ DEMOCRACIE, MLADA FRONTA, BESEDA and PRACE also reported about the memorandum on the same day.

Meanwhile, the Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO June 23, carrying a summary of the memorandum, expressed solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to force the foreign troops out of South Korea and reunify the country peacefully in a democratic way. Another Bulgarian paper KOOPERATIVNO SELO, the Hungarian papers NEPSZABADSAG, NEPSZAVA and MAGYAR NEMZET June 23 and the Bulgarian paper NARODNA ARMIYA and the news agency and radio of Bulgaria June 22, the Indian UNI news agency, radio and papers PATRIOT June 23 and NATIONAL HERALD June 26 reported about the memorandum.

CPRF SPOKESMAN'S TALK ON STATEMENT ANNIVERSARY

SK040330 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA) -- The United States and the South Korean authorities must renounce the anachronistic "policy of strength," a war policy, take the road of peace and negotiation and respond to our proposal for tripartite talks at an early date, stressed the spokesman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in a talk issued on July 3 upon the lapse of 12 years since the publication of the historic July 4 North-South joint statement.

He said: We have advanced important proposals for national reunification including the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo since the dialogue which was arranged for the first time thanks to the publication of the North-South joint statement was ruptured by the insincere posture of the South Korean authorities. However, none of them has been realized. He further said:

The main reason for this is that the South Korean authorities have no real power for responsibly solving important problems related to the destiny of the nation and they have sought treachery and fascism, war and division in accordance with the "two Koreas" strategy of the United States, going against the principles of the July 4 North-South joint statement.

The experience over the past 12 years showed that it is impossible only with the South Korean authorities who were unfaithful to the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and had no real power and sovereignty to successfully solve the problems of easing the tensions and preserving peace on the Korean peninsula and reunifying the country.

It is the United States that holds all the real power and acts the master in South Korea today. Accordingly, unless we have negotiation with it, it is impossible to solve the problems of ensuring peace in Korea and removing the obstacles to her reunification.

Proceeding from this stand, the DPRK Government has long since proposed to hold negotiation with the United States and proposed in January to hold tripartite talks between the DPRK, the U.S.A. and South Korea for removing the tensions prevailing on the Korean peninsula, preserving a durable peace and creating a precondition for the peaceful reunification of the country. This fully accords with the basic idea and principles of the July 4 North-South joint statement.

If a peace agreement between the DPRK and the U.S.A. is signed and a non-aggression declaration between North and South adopted through tripartite talks, the Korean peninsula will be converted into a nuclear-free, peace zone, independent and neutral, without outside forces, confrontation, nuclear weapons and war, and a decisive phase for independent reunification be opened.

Things will be different if the South Korean authorities take over all real power including the prerogative of military command from the United States and exercise chajusong. But under the present condition in which they have no real power, it is clear to everyone that such important problems as the preservation of peace cannot be settled only through North-South talks and the "four-way talks" are also entirely infeasible.

Consistent is our stand for solving the Korean question peacefully through negotiation no matter how difficult and complicated it may be. We will patiently wait till the United States and the South Korean authorities respond to tripartite talks.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES FOREIGN LEADERS' SOLIDARITY

SK031024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of solidarity from foreign state leaders on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. The solidarity messages extended most heartfelt militant greetings to President Kim Il-song and the Korean people on the occasion of the month for international solidarity with the Korean people.

Lansana Conte, president of the Military Committee of Redemption of Guinea and president and head of state of Guinea, in his message dated June 21 said: I reassure you of our full support to the noble struggle the valiant Korean people are waging to achieve their own national reunification while helping toward guaranteeing friendship and peace among all peoples.

Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in his message dated June 23 noted: Availing myself of this opportunity, I hope that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will further develop in our cotton interests and in the interest of the cause of international peace and security.

Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, in a message dated June 25 reaffirmed full support to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to hold tripartite talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean problem.

Yasir 'Arafat of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, in a message dated June 24 pointed out: I reassure you of the firm and steadfast support of the Palestine Liberation Organisation to the peaceful initiative made by you President Kim Il-song to reunify the country through tripartite talks and the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and achieve the security, peace and stability of the Korean people.

The solidarity messages sincerely wished President Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR REUNIFICATION CITED

SK041019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA) -- The Dominican Committee for Korean Reunification at the National Congress, the Dominican Committee for the Reunification of Korea and other organisations for solidarity with the Korean people in the Republic of Dominica made public a joint statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists' moves to provoke another war in Korea, according to the April 15 issue of its paper EL NACIONAL DE AHORA.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists have deployed nuclear weapons and nuclear delivery means of various kinds in South Korea and try to provoke a new war, bringing there even neutron weapons, the statement called upon public opinion and political parties, social organisations and other organs at home and abroad to lift up voices condemning their moves.

The Algerian paper EL MOUDJAHID June 13 stressed that if the question of Korean reunification is to be solved, the Armistice Agreement signed in 1953 should be replaced with a peace agreement and the U.S. forces be withdrawn from South Korea and their military bases dismantled.

The Nepalese paper HIMALI AWAJ June 10 and 17 in a serial article titled "The Reunification of the Country is a Desire of the Entire Korean People from Children to Old People" said the great leader President Kim Il-song put forward the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo representing the ardent desire of the entire Korean people for reunification.

Noting that the DPRK advanced the proposal for tripartite talks, it further said: Korea's reunification is a desire of the entire Korean people and the whole mankind. This is why the justice- and peace-loving people of the world unanimously desire the realisation of tripartite talks. The main obstacle to the reunification of Korea is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea. The U.S. forces must be withdrawn from South Korea.

The Portuguese papers DIARIO DE LISBOA June 19 and O DIARIO June 17 noted that South Korea is a place where democracy and human rights are trampled underfoot most ruthlessly and it is not a state but a complete colony of the United States.

The Finnish paper Satakunnan TYO June 12 carried an article by its editor flailing the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea, together with a picture showing the concrete wall built in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line.

Articles supporting the Korean people's use of national reunification were also carried by the Mongolian paper UNEN June 17, the Nepalese paper JWALI June 14 and 7 and the Libyan paper AZ-ZAHF AL-KHD June 18.

SEOUL STATEMENT ON COORDINATING BODY CRITICIZED

SK050542 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] On 4 July, Min Kwan-sik, co-chairman of the Seoul side of the North-South Coordinating Committee, in a statement issued on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the announcement of the 4 July North-South joint statement, clamored again that direct dialogue between persons in authority in the North and South is precisely a short cut in normalizing North-South relations and in finding a way for national reunification.

For the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has no power as the puppet of the United States, to babble about the resumption of direct dialogue between persons in authority in the North and South is aimed at realizing its wild ambition for long-term office by perpetuating division.

In order to provide a prerequisite for preventing a new war on the Korean peninsula and for achieving the peaceful reunification of the country, the tripartite talks proposed by the North should be held. Nevertheless, far from responding to the North's proposal for tripartite talks, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has continuously talked about direct dialogue between persons in authority in the North and South, which is nothing but a camouflaged reunification slogan. This clearly shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has no intention of achieving reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately stop throwing a wet blanket on the desire of our masses for reunification and respond to the North's proposal for tripartite talks.

SOUTH FOREIGN MINISTER'S NATO REMARKS VIEWED

SK050546 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] On 3 July, at a meeting with the new NATO secretary general, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong babbled that the North's proposal for tripartite talks is nothing but a deceptive tactic in a bid to gloss over the Rangoon assassination incident. This is part of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers to shift responsibility for the Rangoon incident -- which was a drama of Chon Tu-hwan's own making -- onto the North and to divert the public opinion of the international society, which supports the North's proposal for tripartite talks.

As everyone knows, the Rangoon incident was a drama of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's own making. Since this incident, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been further isolated from the international society and has been driven into a predicament. Nevertheless, for the Chon Tu-hwan ring to voice such a sophistry that the North's proposal for tripartite talks is to gloss over the Rangoon assassination incident is aimed at escaping its isolation in the international society. The Chon-Tu-hwan ring should not adhere to such a dirty act as to slander others but step down from power, assuming the responsibility for the Rangoon incident that it triggered itself.

VRPR: U.S. PLANNING TO REMOVE CHON TU-HWAN

SK040646 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Unattributed talk from the "Echo of Public Sentiment" program]

[Text] Despite a stern news black-out and prohibition on criticizing the government, voices denouncing traitor Chon Tu-hwan are constantly spreading among the masses in town. Unofficial news sources are subject to stern punishment by the government and authorities. However, they are more correct and more reliable than the announcements of the government and the newspapers. Therefore, people call them the (?clandestine) news agency.

Most of the news from such sources is reliable, coming from the mouths of those close to Chon Tu-hwan or actual witnesses. Rumors among the people about Chon Tu-hwan are reliable reports from the mouths of those close to him. Let us review some of these rumors.

According to a report by this agency, the United States has carefully reviewed a plan to eliminate Chon Tu-hwan and now is the time for this plan to be put into effect. Various factors surrounding the Chon Tu-hwan regime, including the anti-U.S. sentiment which increased after the Chon Tu-hwan clique came into office, the worsening economy, a serious power struggle, expansion of corruption and irregularities, and an increase in insecurity, support this rumor as a practical phenomenon.

The rumor on the U.S. plan to eliminate Chon Tu-hwan and the implementation of the plan is not groundless. When Chon Tu-hwan faced a crisis in the wake of the Chang Yong-cha financial scandal, U.S. Ambassador to Korea Walker reported in his letter to the U.S. administration that the Chon regime is corrupt and it is unlikely to be in power for long, calling on the government of his home country to reconsider its support for Chon Tu-hwan.

Another item attracting our attention is a survey of public opinion conducted by [word indistinct] Embassy in Korea, which was carried by the 4 November 1983 issue of MINJUNG SINMUN, published in Toronto. According to this survey, the Reagan Administration was greatly embarrassed by the fact that the people's support for the Chon Tu-hwan regime is far short of its expectations. This will be an important (?basis) of U.S. policy toward Korea. We may say this is a signal of the U.S. move to eliminate Chon Tu-hwan.

CHONGNYON MEETING SENDS LETTER TO KIM IL-SONG

SK030452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo July 1 (KNS-KCNA) -- A letter was sent to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song from the fourth meeting of active propagandists of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon). The letter dated June 28 says that the meeting summed up the successes made in the past in the ideological education for modelling Chongnyon on the Chuche idea and took measures to strengthen the education of Korean residents in Japan and make new advances in carrying out the patriotic tasks of Chongnyon.

It further says: Thanks to the further deepening of the work of firmly establishing the ideological system of Chuche in our ranks, the national honour of and pride in attending the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il have been further heightened among compatriots and their determination of boundless loyalty and reverence to follow them to the end generation after generation has become stronger.

By firmly defending the national rights and interests of the Koreans in Japan and over-fulfilling the target of 5 million signatures for the realisation of tripartite talks proposed by the DPRK, we have strengthened the national unity and powerfully supported and encouraged the South Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence, and thus made a positive contribution to the cause of national reunification. We will develop the movement of Korean residents in Japan on to a higher stage by bringing about a new turn in the ideological education work of Chongnyon, the education of compatriots and greatly rousing the patriotic zeal of compatriots as demanded by the developing reality, keeping pace with the vigorous general march of loyalty of the people in the homeland, wholeheartedly upholding the teachings of Marshal Kim Il-song given in his congratulatory message.

We will energetically conduct on a mass basis the internal and external activities to realise the tripartite talks and bring earlier national reunification, the supreme desire of the nation.

The letter wholeheartedly wishes the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

KOREAN TRADERS IN JAPAN DEMAND WITHDRAWAL OF BILL

SK030436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo June 30 (KNS-KCNA) -- Functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and compatriots in Japan are strongly demanding the withdrawal of the "bill on partial amendment to the act to control business which may affect public morals" in connection with the Diet deliberation of the "bill" aimed at infringing upon the business right of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan.

Under the name of "sound upbringing of children and youth" the Japanese authorities seek in the "bill" to control the game houses, tea houses and restaurants of Koreans in Japan which have nothing to do with the so-called "business which may affect public morals."

The "bill" stipulates that the Japanese police authorities can investigate the business of Koreans in Japan at will according to their arbitrary judgement. It also includes provisions dealing with the permission and penalisation of business activity and saying that the national public safety committee will have the right to appoint or dismiss "managers" of the business houses and the "manager" will "direct" the owner of the business.

The "bill" is a reactionary one aimed at depriving Korean traders and industrialists in Japan of the right to business as a considerable portion of them are engaged in such businesses described as "business affecting public morals." In this connection the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan on June 25 issued a statement, demanded the authorities concerned including the local administration committee of the House of Representatives to stop at once the deliberation of the "bill" and sent letters of request to the Japan Socialist Party and other political parties.

Meanwhile, representatives of the Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan called on the director of the Cabinet Secretariat and the minister of home affairs who is chairman of the National Public Safety Committee respectively on June 26 and 27 and urged them to reject the "bill."

KOREANS IN JAPAN OPPOSE PROJECTED CHON'S VISIT

SK043343 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2226 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- A "central meeting of South Korean residents in Japan" against the scheduled tour of Japan by Chon Tu-hwan the puppet was held in Tokyo under the cosponsorship of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" ("Hanmintong"), the "Union of South Korean Youth in Japan" and the "Union of South Korean Students in Japan," according to MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans under the influence of the "ROK" Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan").

The meeting was addressed by Chairman of "Hanmintong" Pae Tong-ho and many personages of the sponsor side.

The director of the General Affairs Department of "Hanmintong" in his report at the meeting opposed and denounced the schemes of the United States, Japan and South Korea to form a three-way military alliance and called for checking the traitor Chon Tu-Hwan's tour of Japan at any cost.

A resolution on the question of checking the Japan tour of Chon-Tu-hwan the puppet and other questions was adopted at the meeting.

A meeting of Korean residents in Japan was also held in Osaka in denunciation of the Japan tour of the puppet. More than 60 members of "Hanmintong" and other organisations of Koreans conducted protest action in front of the puppet consulate general in Osaka.

PLA DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG 29 JUN

SK292215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA) -- A friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Jiang Yonghui, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and commander of the Fuzhou units of the CPLA, arrived here on June 29 by train.

It was met at Pyongyang railway station by Lt. General Pak Chung-kuk, Maj. Generals O Kyong-hun and Yi Hong-sun and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and Military Attaché of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang Wang Shaowu.

The Ministry of People's Armed Forces hosted a reception for the visiting group in the evening.

Visits People's Army Monument

SK050828 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- The friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Jiang Yonghui, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and commander of the Fuzhou units of the CPLA, laid a wreath at the monument to the fallen fighters of the people's Army on July 4.

Present on the occasion were Lt. General Pak Chung-kuk, Maj. General Yi To-pin, and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and Wang Shaowu, military attaché of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

A guard of honour of the Korean People's Army lined up at the monument. After the playing of the national anthems of our country and the People's Republic of China the guests laid a wreath at the monument and observed a moment's silence in memory of the fallen fighters of the Korean People's Army.

WPK GREETS ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

SK291544 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on June 28 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Alessandro Natta upon his election as general secretary of the Italian Communist Party.

The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea extends warm felicitations to you upon your election as general secretary of the Italian Communist Party. We express once again solidarity with your party's just cause of democratic rights and vital interests of the Italian working masses and of world peace.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties will grow stronger and develop in the future, we take this opportunity to wish you great success in your new responsible work.

KIM IL-SONG'S OVERSEAS VISIT LEADERSHIP HAILED

SK030128 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2243 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Unattributed special article: "Endless Pride in Upholding the Great Leader"]

[Text] Today, all the people of the nation, endlessly admiring the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who made great achievements in his visit to the USSR and socialist countries in Europe, are warmly congratulating the success of the leader's visit to foreign countries. Our people are overflowing with great joy and national pride as we uphold the great leader. Never before in the long history of 5,000 years has there been such a time as today when our people's price and prestige are so high.

We had to suffer a long painful national ordeal in the past because we had no great leader. However, while we uphold the great Comrade Kim Il-song for the first time in the history of several thousand years as the leader of the revolution and as the sun of the nation, a basic change is being effected in the situation of our fatherland, and our people have become most dignified and happy. Our people's lofty pride and dignity are the honor and pride in upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the lofty dignity and authority of our fatherland are the absolute authority and dignity cherished by the great leader.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has indicated: If we had no great leader, we could think neither of our party's authority and dignity today nor of the glory of our fatherland and people.

The leader is the brain of ideology and theory, the center of unity and cohesion, and the leader who leads the revolution and construction to victory by organizing and mobilizing the masses. Only when the people uphold the outstanding leader can they pioneer their destiny by their own strength and become dignified and proud.

Our people are able to enjoy a dignified life as an independent people by upholding the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader and to cherish the magnificent honor we proudly show to the world. The pride we came to have by upholding the great leader is that our people have a wealthy and dignified socialist fatherland which is popular throughout the world. Our fatherland is a genuine mother and the cradle of happiness. Unless a people have their genuine fatherland, they can neither be free and happy nor avoid a miserable situation. Therefore, the revolutionaries are struggling for the freedom and independence of their fatherland and for its wealth and development, dedicating everything and regarding such a struggle as the greatest honor.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who embarked on the road of revolution at an early date, shouldering the destiny of the nation and people, liberated the fatherland by leading the 20-year heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory, overcoming various trials and difficulties and crossing the rugged mountains and hills of Paektu.

The great leader, who initiated the building of a new fatherland without taking a moment's rest after the national liberation, successfully carried out democratic revolution and socialist construction by overcoming various storms and trials. Thus, he built a mighty, independent, self-reliant, and self-defending socialist country on the land where only poverty and backwardness had prevailed. Thus, our nation, which once even faded from the world map, has become a glorious chuche fatherland and our people have become a magnificent people of a mighty, wealthy, and civilized independent country.

The leaders of parties and states of the USSR and socialist countries in Europe, as well as the people, warmly welcomed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit. This is a clear expression of their lofty admiration for the immortal achievements made by the respected leader dedicating his whole life and of the praise of our socialist fatherland and our people who uphold the great leader.

Our people enjoy independent, creative and happy lives in the prosperous and developing socialist fatherland by upholding the great leader who is endlessly admired and respected by the world's people. We regard this as a great pride and honor. Because we uphold the great leader, our fatherland shines before the entire world, and our people have become proud people who enjoy active support from the world's revolutionary people, including the people of socialist countries, and who advance shoulder to shoulder with them.

The pride and dignity our people came to have by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are that we are expending socialist and communist cause under the leader's guidance without even a minor deviation.

What is important in the pride and happiness cherished by the people is to advance the revolution and construction straight to victory without any turn or twist. Only when we constantly push ahead with the revolution and construction victoriously, can the masses create free and happy new lives and enhance the pride of the people as ones carrying out the revolution. The socialist and communist cause -- the chuche revolutionary cause -- is a sacred revolutionary cause for completely realizing the independence of the people and the masses and is a very difficult and complicated struggle to pioneer the unexplored road.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who pioneered the chuche revolutionary cause in the early days in the Paektu forest and who has been leading our revolution and construction to its constant advance and upsurges, pur forth the militant task for imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea at the historic sixth party congress and is wisely organizing and leading the struggle to achieve this task.

Advancing the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- as a basic measure for imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea, the respected leader inspired the whole party and all the people to fulfill the three revolutions.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who brilliantly inherited the chuche revolutionary cause and is developing it, put forth wise policies to fulfill the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- in an active and organizational manner and took a series of measures to fulfill these revolutions. He energetically led and encouraged all units and all domains of the national economy to wage the movement to create the "speed of the eighties" vigorously by embodying the policy of the speed battle. He gives on-the-spot guidance to the works of various units, including plants, enterprises, and construction sites.

As the great leader, the genius of the revolution who scientifically understands the mature demand in developing the revolution and the people's aspiration in a timely manner, elucidating the wise policy for the solution, and who carries out bold and large-scale operations implementing the magnificent ideas, leads the people in the van and as the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is perfectly realizing the leader's outstanding and refined leadership art, wisely leads our people, constant upsurges are being registered in all fronts of socialist construction and our revolution is being deepened and developed every day.

The fact that the socialist and communist cause -- the chuche revolutionary cause -- is being rapidly advanced today without even minor deviation in our country is totally a result of the wise leadership of the great leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Thanks to such a refined and correct leadership, our people are successfully carrying out socialist and communist construction along the road of the chuche-orientation of the whole society which no one has explored before.

It is a great honor and pride for the people of a nation to pioneer the unprecedented road before anyone else in the struggle to build socialism and communism -- the ideal of mankind. Thus, the several hundred million people in Europe who closely greeted the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song highly respected and praised the respected leader as a genius of revolution who wisely leads socialist and communist construction through untiring, energetic activities, showing an absolute support and agreement with our revolutionary cause. All this is no accident.

Our people, who advance toward socialism and communism at the forefront, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is respected by all the people everywhere, and under his leadership, are indeed proud and happy people. The pride and dignity which our Korean people have come to have by upholding the great leader is that we have become the great people who are greatly contributing to the fulfillment of the common cause of mankind for global peace and security and socialism.

It is an urgent task facing the progressive people today and the common cause of mankind to open the road on which they can achieve the independent development freeing themselves from subjugation to the imperialists.

How greatly they contribute to this cause is an important factor deciding the dignity of the nation and people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who eagerly realized the aggressive nature of the imperialists from an early date and who fought against them uncompromisingly, put forth the strategy of anti-imperialist struggle for the world's people to crush the U.S. imperialists, the ringleaders of imperialists, in unity by directing the spearhead of struggle at them. Thus, he wisely organized and led the struggle to achieve this strategy.

Always giving priority to strengthening the unity and cohesion of socialist forces and the international communist movement -- the mightiest revolutionary forces in our era -- he led socialist nations and communist and labor parties to unite based on the principle of independence and to cooperate with and support each other.

At the same time, the great leader, directing great attention to strengthening and developing the Nonaligned Movement, waged energetic activities so that all the anti-imperialist forces of the world would fight the imperialists in unity.

It is of great significance that the great leader, putting forth the policy for the independence of the whole world, actively struggled to achieve this policy. The great leader elucidated that all the nations of the world, the Third World, newly emerging countries and developing countries in particular, should support and cooperate with each other. He took active measures so that the government of our republic can strengthen economic and cultural exchanges and cooperation with these nations.

Indeed, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader who illuminated the future of the struggle of the world's revolutionary people against the imperialists to achieve durable peace of the world and the independence of the entire world and who is making great contribution to the unity and cohesion of all anti-imperialist forces, including socialist forces.

Because we uphold such a great leader [yongdoja], our country has become a powerful country with authority which acts influentially on the process of the changing world revolution and our people have become a dignified people who develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all progressive peoples of the world, including the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries.

The high international dignity and prestige of our country and people today are the absolute international dignity and prestige of the great leader. Thus, as seen in the process of the respected and beloved a leader's historic foreign visits, when the peoples of the world assess the role which our party, country, and people play in carrying out the world revolution, they think of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song first and highly praise his precious achievements.

Indeed, because our people uphold the great leader with matchlessly high international prestige, they can excellently fulfill their national and international duties before the world's revolution. They are very proud of this.

Through the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic foreign visits, our people's national pride and revolutionary dignity have been further enhanced. This is also linked with the great achievements the leader made in this process and with the cordial hospitality he was accorded by his fraternal friends.

Despite his fatigue from his foreign visits hundreds of thousands of li away from home, the respected and beloved leader had meaningful meetings with the party and state leaders of the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries; further consolidated the traditional relations of unity, friendship, and cooperation with these countries; and further enhanced our country's international dignity.

Also, wherever he went, the great leader was accorded special welcome and sincere hospitality full of warm comradely friendship and fraternity from his friends in fraternal countries. Because of all of this, our people give such a warm welcome to the great leader who is returning from his historic foreign visits with great successes and they are filled with warm, strong emotion.

We should advance the revolutionary cause of chuche by keeping this glory and dignity of today deep in our hearts and accelerating the revolution and construction under the party's leadership.

Only greater victory and glory will forever await our people, who are vigorously struggling with the high national pride and revolutionary dignity of upholding the great leader under the tested leadership of the party.

FOREIGN MEDIA CITE KIM IL-SONG'S HOMECOMING

SK050412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- Foreign news media reported the return home of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, after successfully concluding his official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries at the head of the party and state delegation.

The Soviet paper PRAVDA July 3 said: The DPRK party and state delegation led by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who is general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea returned home. The delegation paid an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries.

It was met in Chongjin by Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, together with a member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, members and alternate members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries of the party Central Committee and vice-premiers of the DPRK Administration Council.

IZVESTIYA July 2 carried the gist of the editorial of NODONG SINMUN July 1 headlined "Epochal Event in Providing a New Milestone in the History of Friendship and Solidarity" hailing the successful conclusion of Comrade Kim Il-song's official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries.

President Kim Il-song's return home from his official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries was also reported by the Tanzanian paper UHURU July 3 and the SHIHATA and TANJUG news agencies July 2.

Further Reports

SK042251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA) -- Foreign mass media reported the return home of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from his successful official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries at the head of a party and state delegation.

The Chinese paper PEOPLE'S DAILY July 2 reported that President Kim Il-song on the afternoon of July 1 arrived in Chongjin leading the party and state delegation after paying official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union and seven European countries, that Comrade Kim Chong-il, leader of the party and state of Korea, met the delegation at the station with leading cadres of the party and power bodies, Army and social organizations, and that President Kim Il-song was enthusiastically welcomed by over 300,000 people along the route. XINHUA and Radio Beijing reported this news on the same day.

Reporting the return home of President Kim Il-song leading the party and state delegation, TASS on July 2 said: Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Chong-il met the delegation in Chongjin together with a member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, members and alternate members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, and vice-premiers of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN July 2 carried an article on President Kim Il-song's arrival in Chongjin together with his portrait. In the course of his tour, it said, President Kim Il-song had talks with General Secretary Chernenko of the Soviet Union and heads of other countries he visited and exchanged views on the friendly and cooperative relations with those countries, easing of tensions on the Korean peninsula and the reunification of Korea and the international situation.

President Kim Il-song's arrival in Chongjin was also reported by MAINICHI SHIMBUN, YOMIURI SHIMBUN, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN and TOKYO SHIMBUN under the titles "President Kim Il-song Back Home", "President Kim Il-song Back From European Tour" and "Met by Secretary Kim Chong-il."

REUTER, UPI and Voice of America reported the return home of President Kim Il-song.

WORKING PEOPLE HAIL KIM IL-SONG FOREIGN TOUR

SK021525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA) -- The working people who welcomed the great leader President Kim Il-song back home after his historic visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries are warmly hailing his successful foreign tour, filled with the determination to effect a new upsurge in socialist economic construction.

Expressing his boundless emotion and joy at seeing the great leader back home after performing immortal feats on the road of his historic foreign tour, Han Kuk-song, director of the Chongjin thermal power plant said: All the workers and technicians of our power plant had been looking forward to the day of meeting him again, wishing him good health in the long journey from the bottom of our hearts, following it on the map from the first days of his tour. His visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries was, indeed, a great contribution to further strengthening the traditional friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and other socialist countries and strengthening the world revolutionary forces. Thinking of his tireless efforts, we resolve to remain boundlessly loyal to the leadership of the glorious party centre.

Yu Sang-chu, Labour Hero of the Marine Shock Brigade in the construction of the Nampo lock gate, said: We raised cheers of hurrah when we heard news that the great leader returned home. To add shine to the success of the great leader's historic foreign tour, we are now turning out with renewed determination and triumphantly conquering the raging sea in an 8 km section.

Labour Hero An Dal-su, chairman of the management board of the Sowon cooperative farm, Pyoksong County, South Hwanghae Province, said: Hearing the emotional news that the great leader came back home, we were so overjoyed that hot tears rolled down our cheeks. Our agricultural working people will pile high stacks of bumper crops by taking good care of them which are ruling good through the full application of the chuche farming method.

Dr Kim Sok-hyong of the History Institute of the Academy of Social Science expressed his determination to devote all his wisdom and energy to science researches to give greater joy and satisfaction to the great leader who has returned home after making an imperishable contribution to the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of our people and to the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Additional Reaction

SK031600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA) -- The people of the whole country are overwhelmed with unbounded emotion and joy, feeling boundless national pride, at greeting the great leader President Kim Il-song at home after his successful historic foreign tour.

Labour Hero Hwang Tae-yon, head of the general furnace shop the Kim Chaek Iron Works, said he had spent days in infinite joy and excitement during President Kim Il-song's foreign tour. He continued:

Whenever I saw on newspapers and TV screen President Kim Il-song enjoying enthusiastic welcome of all peoples my heart beat violently with boundless national pride in living under his leadership. Never before had I felt so great pride and honor as the people struggling with him at head of revolution.

Now, we steel makers are burning with the single loyal heart to give him greater joy upon his return from his successful historic foreign tour.

Chon Sung-min, chief secretary of the Samjiyon County party committee, said: It was for the first time in the not long life of mine, I think, that I lived with so great pride as in those nearly 50 days. I could hardly hold back my tears when I saw everyone I met and everyone who called on me feel national pride and honour from the enthusiastic welcome and reverence and respect the great leader enjoyed in fraternal countries.

Cho Hon-yong, supreme member of the Consultative Council of former South Korean politicians in the North for the promotion of peaceful reunification, said that hearing the news of the return of President Kim Il-song to the homeland from a foreign trip the hearts of the former South Korean politicians in the North were filled with boundless joy and happiness. Thinking of the round trip made by the great leader extending tens of thousands ri of the Asian and European Continents to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and promote the world revolution, we feel our heart swell with boundless reverence for him who has been devoting his all life to the fatherland, nation and mankind. We renew our determination to follow him invariably for tens of thousands of years, holding him in high esteem as the sun of the nation.

Labour Hero Yi Tong-ik, deputy director of the Pyongyang Municipal Construction General Bureau, Labour Hero Dr. Pak Yong-chol, president of Kim Chaek University of Technology, and others said in unison that they could hardly repress their hearts swelling with great national pride and honour at the return of the great leader to the homeland after successfully concluding his historic foreign tour.

CONSTRUCTION ACCELERATES ON DISTRICT FRONTS

SK031035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA) -- Capital construction is going on briskly on the five district fronts of Korea -- Sunchon, Anju, Chongjin, Nampo and Hamhung.

Acceleration of capital construction on the five district fronts is one of the cardinal tasks of socialist economic construction for this year. The builders on the five district fronts increased the results of the projects 12 percent in the last month as compared with the previous month through a vigorous drive for the creation of the "speed of the 80's."

On the Sunchon district front the construction of the synthetic shop, the heart of a vinalon factory, was accelerated to finish the foundation projects over 110 pillars in a short span of time. The foundation projects of the boilers of a thermal power plant were also completed and their underground concrete structure project is now being accelerated.

On the Anju district front the Yongpung coal mine with an annual capacity of millions of tons was successfully commissioned and a vigorous drive is now going on to put new coal mines into commissioning ahead of schedule.

A big success has been reported on the Chongjin district front, too. In the expansion project of the Kim Chaek iron works the assembling of steel structure in the last one month was 1.3 times that of the previous month. As a result, the construction of steel shop No 3 has been finished in the main.

The builders who are in charge of the expansion project of the Musan mine have moved 100,000 cubic metres of rocks and earth in one month at the construction site of the crushing ground of mine-lot No. 3 and the builders of the Chongjin thermal power plant completed in the main assembling of another generating system equipment.

Big successes have been registered in various construction projects on the Nampo and Hamhung district fronts including the expansion project of the Kangson steel complex and the building of the Tanchon smelter.

SUCCESSES CLAIMED IN RAILWAY TRANSPORT, HAULAGE

SK300419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA) -- Railway transport workers haul far more freight than the daily quotas in the heat of a drive for increased transport.

By energetically waging the "Drive for extra haulage on schedule without accidents to implement the decisions of the 18th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea" they transported 2.52 million tons of goods outside the traction capacity in the last one month.

Those under the Pyongyang railway administration reported an extra haulage of 871,000 tons of goods in the same period by controlling the locomotives as required by the technical norms.

Meanwhile, the transport workers under the Chongjin railway administration have cut the turnaround of the freight cars by 12 hours by increasing the proportion of concentrated transport and quickly conducting the formation of trains and their change. And they carried 10,000 extra tons of freight on a daily average by using 70 more wagons.

The workers under the Hamhung railway administration are carrying great quantities of loads including coal and ores in time to the socialist construction sites.

TRADING VOLUME OF MARITIME FLEET INCREASING

SK031053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA) -- The trading ships of Korea sail to more than 200 ports of countries of differing systems in all regions.

The transport volume of the trading fleets of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is on an yearly increase. In 1983 it was ten times the 1972 figure.

Exported by those ships are rolled steel, cement, magnesia clinker, complete sets of plant, trucks, tractors, rice-transplanting machines, excavators, diesel engines, machine tools, and other heavy industrial products, and textiles, clothes, shoes, porcelainware, articles of cultural use, luxuries, processed food and other light industrial goods, and agricultural produce.

It was from the early 1970's that trading fleets began to be formed and sailing across oceans on a full-fledged scale in Korea. In the later period new ships have been constantly added to them to boost their transport capacity more than 17 times today as compared with 1972.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il a powerful shipbuilding industry has been constructed in Korea for the development of marine transport.

The Chongjin, Nampo and other shipyards has more than quadrupled the production of ships during the 6-year plan period (1971-1976). That period witnessed the building of 5,000-ton, 6,000-ton, 14,000-ton and 20,000-ton modern cargo ships and 3,750-ton trawlers, 15,000-ton fish-processing mother ships, 5,000-ton refrigerator-transports, and passenger boats, test drill boats, crane ships, oceanographic observation ships and ships of other categories.

2,500 HP medium-speed engines and 3,000 HP high-speed engines applicable to large-size, modernized and high-speed ships, radio locators for ships, automatic helm operators and other modern engines and fittings have been turned out in large quantities.

In the period of the Second 7-Year Plan (1978-1984) a good many large ships including "Amnokgang," "Taehongdan," "Kwanmobong," "Tumangang," "Yombunjin," "Pegaebong," "Ryonggunbong," "Mudubong," "Samilpo," "Taegakbong," "Tamakgol," "Piryugang" and "Potonggang" were launched one after the other.

With great efforts continuously directed to shipbuilding industry, Korea will build 50,000-ton and 100,000-ton cargo ships. Ports have been reconstructed and expanded on modern lines.

Nampo Port situated at the estuary of the River Taedong has been turned into a modern international trade port. It has nine large wharves extending nearly 2 kilometres in total length. Large ships above 20,000 tons can freely enter it. The traffic capacity of the port has trebled over the last five years.

Many foreign trade ships also enter and leave Nampo Port. Over the last three years upwards of 1,500 foreign trade ships entered the port. It has contacts with more than 80 trading corporations of above 30 countries.

One of the biggest trade ports on the east coast is Chongjin Port. Its traffic capacity has jumped 2.5 times during the last five years and more than 200 times compared with that towards the end of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

The mechanisation level has risen and traffic capacity has augmented at other big ports such as Haeju, Hungnam and Wonsan.

In 1980, taking the country as a whole, the loading and unloading capacity of the ports trebled and their traffic capacity rose 3.8 times as against 1970 and the transit volume per metre of the wharves has reached the level of the most developed countries.

Korea is briskly developing trade with the socialist countries, the Third-World countries, the non-aligned countries and other countries of the world on the principles of equality, reciprocity and mutual accommodation.

During six years of the Second 7-Year Plan, Korea lifted the total trade volume 2.2 times. The goal of annual exports set for the end of the 1980's is 4.2 times the 1980 figure.

REPORT ON CONSTRUCTION OF LOCAL CEMENT PLANTS

SK221540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA) -- Many small- and medium-scale cement factories are being built in different places of Korea along with large ones to attain ahead of schedule the 20 million ton target of cement production, one of the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s. Now in progress in the country are the construction of over 30 cement factories and expansion of the capacity of 20 odd factories.

Cement factories are under construction at eight spots of North Hwanghae Province such as Pyongsan, Koksan, Singye and Sinpyong abundant in limestone and semi-anthracite deposits. Projects for the expansion of the capacity of Sohung, Yontan and other cement factories are also making headway.

In South Pyongan Province the construction of six cement factories in Anju, Sukchon, Mundok and three other places and the expansion of the Songsan and Tokchon cement factories are being accelerated.

The construction of small- and medium-scale cement factories and expansion projects are making headway successfully in Kangwon Province, Nampo Municipality, South Hwanghae Province and other provinces.

INCREASE ATTAINED IN CHEMICAL FIBER PRODUCTION

SK271557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1547 GMT 27 Jun 84

["Pool item"]

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA) -- The Korean working people are registering successes in the production of chemical fibres. The chemical fibre is of great importance in the production of 1,500 million metres of textiles, one of the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

The output of vinalon jumped 17.5 percent and that of movilon to 149 percent as compared with the same period of last year and staple fibre also showed an increase.

The February 8 vinalon complex is boosting production by reconstructing various production processes on modern lines.

Notably, the youth spinning shop increased the capacity of washing machine 1.3 times by introducing hundreds of technical innovation proposals, such as remote control of water valves operation of polyester tanks.

The basic raw materials shop of the Sinuiju chemical fibre mill raised its output 1.2 fold by modernizing the production processes. The undiluted solution shop is overfulfilling its daily assignments.

The Chongjin chemical fibre mill upped the utilisation rate of the equipment 10 per cent by bettering the equipment and technical management.

The Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which was held in June last year set forth a task to create within 2-3 years to come the fibre production capacity for attaining 1,500 million metre target of textiles production ahead of schedule by firmly building up fibre raw material production bases.

FORGING METHOD PRESSED IN MACHINE BUILDING AREA

SK041015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA) -- A vigorous drive to realise the press and stamp forging method is going on at machine plants across the country.

The Hamhung Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which was held in August 1982 put forward a task to introduce the press and stamp forging method in the production of machines as a whole within the 2 to 3 years to come.

The machine-building industry has upped the portion of the press and stamp forging method respectively 17.4 percent and 23.4 percent on an average in terms of variety in one year and a half or so since the plenary meeting. The result was the economization of more than 157,000 tons on steel and over one million mandays of labour. In this course thousands of technical innovation proposals have been incorporated in production.

The Sungni General automobile works applied the press and stamp forging method in the production of over 700 kinds of accessories and the Ryongsong machine complex in the production of more than 300 kinds of parts of ordered equipment.

The Hamhung valve factory boosted production over 1.5 times by manufacturing and introducing in production more than 20 efficient stamp forging establishments.

Successes have been reported at the Chonchon rock drill factory, the "Chungsong" tractor plant and other machine plants in different parts of the country. In particular, the "Chungsong" tractor plant raised the rate of the press and stamp forging method to 98 percent.

KIM CHONG-IL GIVES WORKING GUIDANCE AT PYONGYANG

SK022334 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, recently gave on-the-spot working guidance to the construction work of Pyongyang. He went round the Kaeson youth park and the Tongdaewon, Tapje and Munsu Streets and put forward tasks to make Pyongyang more grandiose and beautiful.

He was accompanied by Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, and personages concerned.

He went first to the Kaeson youth park which has made its appearance at the foot of Moran Hill. The park is one more gift of love given to the working people in the capital by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who opened a grand prospect for the construction of the capital and unrolled a bright blueprint to build up the time-honored Moran Hill better to be an excellent resort for culture and rest of our people.

The park is equipped with astro-fighter, merry-go-round, shocking car, twister, jungle mouse, paratrooper, jump ride, giant wheel, and other modern fun fair facilities, water falls and fountains, pavilions and service facilities, so that the working people may have a good rest.

Seeing the movements of the fun fair facilities at the park, Comrade Kim Chong-il acquainted himself with their efficiency and accommodation capacity. He said the fun fair would be good for the working people in the capital to have a rest after day's work. It must be readjusted well and used effectively so that the working people, youth and children in the capital may have a better rest, he instructed.

Saying that each park has its own characteristic features, Comrade Kim Chong-il instructed that the parks in Pyongyang which the world's people call "a city in a park" should be built better as required by the Workers' Party age.

Comrade Kim Chong-il stressed that parks fully equipped with various pleasure facilities and conditions for rest should be built in all scenic spots throughout the country to provide the working people with better and wonderful resorts for culture and rest.

He put forward a task to build up more excellently the Kaeson youth park and fun fair and improve their management and operation.

Then, he went round different streets, concretely indicated the orientation and ways for the better construction of Pyongyang and effective management.

Saying all the streets in Pyongyang should be built up excellently into such modern streets as the Munsu and Podunamu Streets, he chose the sites for the building of new multi-storied flats. He said that the buildings which do not conform with the modern aesthetic sentiments should be rebuilt along with construction of new modern buildings in some places, so that all the multi-storied apartments and public buildings may be harmonious with newly built streets.

As the number of families continuously increases in Pyongyang, the Pyongyang Municipal party committee should powerfully push ahead with the construction of dwelling houses, firmly grasping this as an important task and conduct a movement for building apartments for more than 10,000 households every year, he stressed.

Saying that it is very important to do well the greening in the city construction, he advanced a task to effect a great revolution in greening of Pyongyang.

He said that the main point in greening is to make a good use of the characteristics of each city, street and park and the researches for afforestation and greening and the work for nursing saplings should be done well for this purpose.

He said that the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and the workers in the field of afforestation should build up more excellently all the streets and parks, to be suited to their peculiarities, through a vigorous drive to improve greening in the city and thus make Pyongyang an example of the whole country in afforestation, too.

He emphasized that all the functionaries should possess a high degree of party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit and even if they form a street and build a flat they should build them qualitatively on the highest level to suit modern aesthetic sentiments and cultural and emotional demands of people.

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2100 GMT on 2 July carries a report on working guidance given by Kim Chong-il on construction work in Pyongyang. The Pyongyang radio version has been compared to the KCNA item and has been found to be identical with the following exception: The radio version here adds the following sentence:

"All party members and workers in Pyongyang are overflowing with new resolve to develop successfully Pyongyang into a much more magnificent and beautiful city by thoroughly implementing party policies."

COLLECTION OF KIM IL-SONG WORKS PUBLISHED

SK051050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- The foreign languages publishing house recently brought out "On Our Policy Towards Intellectuals," a collection of works of the great leader President Kim Il-song, in Russian, Chinese and Japanese.

Carried in the collection are parts dealing with the problem of intellectuals from immortal classic works on the great leader President Kim Il-song including "Tasks Confronting Intellectuals in Nation-Building," "Our Intellectuals Should Be Revolutionaries Faithful to the Party, Working Class and People," "On Correctly Implementing Our Party's Policy Towards Intellectuals," etc.

In these classic works President Kim Il-song, basing himself on the law of the building of socialism and communism and a comprehensive analysis of the characteristics of intellectuals, indicated with originality the way of correctly solving the problem of intellectuals. He clarified that intellectuals make up a social stratum in their social and class status and defined the working intellectuals as a driving force for the revolution of component part of the party and argued the validity of the policy towards intellectuals of our revolution.

Basing himself on a clear analysis of the dual character of intellectuals who can serve this or that class with their knowledge and technique in class society, he said what is important in the question of intellectuals in the period of democratic and socialist revolutions after the working class seized power is to overcome the dual character of old intellectuals. At the same time, he stressed that rearing of new intellectuals of working people origin in large numbers is a fundamental problem in building a detachment of intellectuals of the working class.

Now that old intellectuals were reeducated in a socialist way and a huge army of intellectuals of new rising generation came to play a hard-core role in the ranks of intellectuals, he said, the problem of the dual character of our intellectuals have already been completely solved.

He gave a scientific elucidation of the conditions in which the problem of intellectuals remains in the socialist society and propounded that to bring up intellectuals to be ardent revolutionaries and communists by revolutionizing and working-classizing them is an essential content of the problem of intellectuals in the socialist society, and put forward concrete tasks for this.

President Kim Il-song clarified that when all the members of society are revolutionised, working-classized and intellectualised through a vigorous struggle for modeling the whole of society on the chuche idea, it is possible to finally solve the problem of intellectuals.

BRIEFS

NONFERROUS METAL DELEGATION -- Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA) -- A delegation of non-ferrous metal industry headed by Cho Chang-tok, director of the Tanchon District mining industry general bureau, left Pyongyang on June 30 for a visit to China. The delegation of the Congolese Party of Labor headed by Lucien Goueguel, vice-chairman of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the party, and the delegation of Indian parliamentarians from the National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi for the study of the chuche idea headed by M.S. Ramachandran, member of Rajya Sabha of Parliament of India, left here for home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 1 Jul 84 SK]

VISITING GROUPS -- Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA) -- A home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan, a home-visiting group of young Korean traders and industrialists in Japan, a home-visiting group of Choson University students in Japan and the 66th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan arrived in Wonsan by the ship "Samjiyon" for a visit to the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 3 Jul 84 SK]

STATEMENT ON ANNIVERSARY OF 1972 JOINT COMMUNIQUE

SK040625 Seoul YONHAP in English 0600 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] of statement by ROK acting Cochairman of the South-North Coordinating Committee on the 12th anniversary of the 4 July 1972 South-North Joint Communique -- issued in Seoul on 4 July]

[Text] Seoul, July 4 (YONHAP) -- Today marks the 12th anniversary of the historical South-North joint communique, which the authorities of South and North Korea agreed to and signed in compliance with the nation's desire for unification. Twelve years ago today, the South and the North agreed to solve peacefully the question of national unification through dialogue under the principle of national self-determination, and solemnly pledged adherence to the agreement before the nation and the world.

Basically, the July 4 South-North joint communique calls for the two sides to promote multi-pronged exchanges and cooperation transcending their conflicting systems and ideologies, and thereby to build up trust and reconciliation and further national unification. To embody the spirit of the South-North joint communique, the authorities of South and North Korea established the South-North Coordinating Committee as a permanent apparatus for dialogue, and installed and operated direct telephone lines between Seoul and Pyongyang.

The adoption of the South-North joint communique and the creation of the South-North Coordinating Committee facilitated, to a limited extent, personnel exchanges between South and North Korea for the first time since national division. In particular, the South-North Red Cross Conference, intended to realize reunions between 10 million persons separated from their families, raised public expectations.

Regrettably, however, the inter-Korean dialogue of the 1970's did not go smoothly from the outset. The long-awaited inter-Korean contacts were soon suspended due to the ulterior motives and obstructive maneuvering of North Korea. We must, at an early date, stop the confrontation, renew contact between us and prepare a dialogue to explore a new age of national unification.

In the conviction that we must chart a new phase in inter-Korean relations in the 1980's and accomplish national unification within our generation by all means, we have proposed a meeting between the top leaders of South and North Korea and announced the formula for national reconciliation and democratic unification. Moreover, by proposing a meeting of government authorities and representatives of political parties and social organizations of South and North Korea, we have thrown the door wide open to a broader inter-Korean dialogue. Nonetheless, North Korea, as was seen in the Burma incident last year, responded to us not with dialogue but with barbaric violence, trampling down again the spirit of the South-North Joint Communique and betraying our national craving for unification.

In particular, we are disappointed and deplore the fact that North Korea, while rejecting any dialogue, attempts to mislead public opinion at home and abroad by arguing that the tripartite meeting they have advanced is the only method of solving the question of the Korean peninsula. If North Korea genuinely pursues national reconciliation and unification, they should take acceptable measures to atone for the Burma incident and assume a sincere attitude, returning to the basic spirit of the South-North joint communique to which both sides pledged adherence before the nation and trying to resolve all questions through a dialogue between South and North Korea, the parties directly concerned. We believe that a direct dialogue between us is the only shortcut to normalizing inter-Korean relations and finding a clue to unification.

In this respect, we are convinced that the early convening of a meeting between the top leaders of South and North Korea and a Cabinet-level meeting is the most realistic step to settle through dialogue the issues pending between the South and the North as well as the unification question.

We take the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the July 4 South-North Joint Communique to urge North Korea once again to agree to an inter-Korean dialogue at an early date without betraying the national wish any further.

KOREA HERALD Editorial

SK050019 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jul 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Spirit of 1972 Communique"]

[Text] National reunification is an irreversible national goal that must be achieved despite any deadlock or disappointment. Thus, today we observe the 12th anniversary of the July 4 South-North joint statement by reaffirming our dedication to the principles of the declaration. Twelve years ago, South and North Korea agreed to the following principles for unification of the divided nation:

First, unification shall be achieved through the independent efforts of Koreans without being subjected to external imposition or interference.

Second, unification shall be achieved through peaceful means, and not by using force against each other.

Third, Koreans being a homogeneous people, national unity shall be sought above all, transcending differences in ideologies and social systems.

At the time, a South-North Coordination Committee, cochaired by powerful high-ranking officials from both sides, was established to accomplish unification on the basis of the declaration's principles. A telephone hot line between Seoul and Pyongyang was installed to prevent military conflict and to deal promptly and effectively with problems arising between South and North Korea.

The Coordination Committee meetings held alternately in South and Pyongyang, the South-North Red Cross talks, and dialogues over the hot line every morning were sufficient to raise people's hopes that unification might soon be realized.

The festive South-North relationship following the signing of the communique, however, quickly became a dark catastrophe as Pyongyang's true intentions became clear: to communize South Korea.

When delegates from the South tried to fix an agenda for substantive discussion, the North side insisted on the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the South and the abolition of Seoul's anti-Communist policies as preconditions for deciding the agenda. Such maneuvers by the Pyongyang regime quickly stalemated the talks. In August 1973, they unilaterally suspended the talks and closed the South-Pyongyang telephone link.

Since then the North's stance has been one of hostility, defamation and military provocation toward the South. More recently, North Korea perpetrated the Rangoon massacre, rejected formation of a single Korean team for the Los Angeles Olympics, and decided to boycott the Olympics in accordance with Kremlin directives.

Pyongyang has also insisted on holding the so-called tripartite talks involving the United States to solve the Korea issue instead of bilateral inter-Korean talks as proposed by Seoul. They have also refused to reopen the hot line.

All these postures betray the principles of self-determination and reunctionation of the use of force as agreed in the July 4 communique of 12 years ago. Pyongyang still has the illusion of communizing South Korea by military force. But they must recognize the fact that there is no other way to achieve national unification but to faithfully abide by the principles of the communique. The principles are firmly alive. There are 35 guidelines both South and North Korea should rely on for dealing with the unification issue.

We believe the best way to comply with these principles is to resume a direct dialogue between South and Pyongyang.

KNOWLEDGE OF MODIFIED NORTH PROPOSAL DENIED

SK041026 Seoul YONHAP in English 0926 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 4 (Yonhap) -- The South Korean Government Wednesday denied any knowledge of North Korean modified formula for three-way talks for Korean unification reportedly conveyed to Japan via Chian. "The Korean Government has not been informed of the new North Korean offer by the Japanese Government," a Foreign Ministry official said, stressing that "there would be no change in the Korean Government's stance that the Korean problem should be solved by Korean themselves through direct inter-Korean dialgoue".

The North Korean proposed tripartite conference calls for the United States to participate in the conference on the Korean issue along with South and North Korea. The Japanese daily YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported Wednesday that North Korea has demanded the withdrawal of "United National Forces" from South Korea as a precondition of the tripartite conference, changing its former demand for the pullout of United States Forces from the South. The unofficial North Korean proposal was secretly conveyed to Japan by an important Chinese who visited Japan last month at the invitation of a Japanese private organization, the YOMIURI said.

Quoting Foreign Ministry sources, the daily said North Korea and China seemed to have consulted on the new North Korean formuala for a three-party meeting. While meeting Japanese leaders, including former Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito in Beijing late last month, Deng Xiaoping and other Chinese leaders said North Korea wanted to hold a three-way conference without any preconditions and made no reference to the withdrawal of U.S. Forces from South Korea, the daily quoted the sources. The Japanese Government is analyzing the intention of the new North Korean proposal and the recent North Korean approach toward Japan, the daily said.

NORTH FAILS TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC TIES WITH PRC

SK050632 Seoul YONHAP in English 0624 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 5 (YONHAP) -- North Korea's recent bid to improve economic co-operation with China reportedly has failed The NAEWOE PRESS, the Seoul-based monitor of North Korean affairs, reported Thursday that North Korean working-level officials met with Chinese officials May 11-June 3 in Beijing to seek economic cooperation, but no substantive agreement was reached. The North Korean officials' trip to Beijing followed Chinese party General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Pyongyang in May. The North Korean delegation led by Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam had several rounds of talks with Hu Yaobang and other Chinese economic officials, but the two sides only pledged to cooperate in increasing coal production. Observers say that at present, no remarkable economic cooperation between the two neighboring communist countries is possible.

REPORT ON WORLD BANK, IBRD ADVICE ON INVESTMENT

SK030741 Seoul YONHAP in English 0654 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 3 (YONHAP) -- The World Bank has advised the South Korean Government to expand investment in industrial facilities rather than to pursue tight money policy aimed at reducing the nation's deficits in its international balance of payments.

Pointing out that the Korean economy has achieved rapid growth over the past 18 months while maintaining stable prices, the World Bank said South Korea should continue to assure prosperity through sufficient money supply. The World Bank said South Korea may borrow seven billion U.S. dollars from overseas annually until 1986 because the nation is still capable of repaying loans despite its outstanding foreign debts, which stood at 40.4 billion dollars as of the end of 1983.

The International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) made that and other recommendations in a report on the Korean economy that will be submitted to the general meeting of the International Economic Council on Korea (IECOK) scheduled to open July 16 in Seoul. The IBRD report argued that the South Korean Government should expand investment with foreign capital because it will not be easy for the nation to boost its domestic savings ratio to 29.3 percent by 1986 from the 24 percent registered in 1983.

The South Korean Government's recently revised Fifth Five-Year Social and Economic Development Plan calls for annual introduction of 5.5 billion to 6 billion dollars of foreign loans between 1982 and 1986. However, the South Korean Government is determined to reduce its foreign capital inducement as much as possible.

The World Bank report called "meaningful" the South Korean financial authorities' expansion of the functions of non-banking financial institutions because it gives broader choices to the nation's depositors. But the report noted a need for the government to expand the functions of banks to enable them to play the leading role in the nation's financial sector.

The report praised the recent government action that allowed banks to deal with the transferable certificates of deposit as it enhances the bank's money supply capabilities, but it advised the government to be cautious in raising the ceiling of loan limits for short-term investment and finance companies because of possible drain off of bank savings to those companies.

A South Korean Government official, however, said the World Bank's recommendations for financial policies toward expanded growth are aimed at promoting the nation's introduction of IBRD funds. The official said the government must reduce the nation's foreign debt because South Korea's debt service burden will become too heavy if international interest rate rise.

The World Bank's evaluation of and recommendations for South Korean industries also were included in the report. The report said the textile industry is the largest industry in South Korea and the industry's export portion is also the largest among the nation's industries. However, the industry has faced challenges from other developing countries and protectionist moves in industrialized countries. The report recommended that the South Korean Government concentrate its research and development efforts to garments with emphasis on the design and automation of production lines.

The World Bank said South Korea is the world's second largest footwear exporter and the mid-term prospect for that export item is also bright. However, product designs and sales promotion activities were evaluated as vulnerable to competition. South Korea's footwear exports showed a heavy dependence on particular regions, thus weakening the nation's capability to cope with quota barriers, the report said.

In addition, the labor-intensive Korean footwear industry is subject to quality deficiencies in the manufacturing process that leave it open to competition from newly emerging countries, the report said.

South Korea has surfaced as one of the world's most competent carbon steel producers making inroads into the U.S. and Japanese markets, the report said. The nation has already grabbed relative superiority to other steel-producing countries. The possibility for further growth depends on how willing advanced countries are to supply technology and capital to Korea and on how many unproductive steel factories industrialized nations close, the report said.

Large production capacity, modern facilities and low costs were the driving force of South Korea's shipbuilding industry, which is the world's fourth largest, according to the report. Development of the nation's own technology is necessary.

Pointing out that most of South Korea's machinery industries are small and medium-sized and lack both sufficient experience and capital, the report said the necessity for mergers of the firms, training of skilled workers, specialization of production lines and expansion of investment in research and development activities is great.

For the nation's automobile industry, the report advised the nation to expand its export market. Joint-venture investment with the world's major auto manufacturers is necessary for the industry to overcome trade barriers in advanced countries and to develop its own high technology.

Korean automakers' joint ventures with General Motors Co. of the United States and the Mitsubishi of Japan, if realized, will be deciding factors in introducing the take-off stage of the industry in the latter half of this decade.

South Korea, which is now a major exporter of durable consumer goods such as television sets, radios, calculators, and watches, has a high possibility for advance into the more sophisticated electronic sectors producing video cassette recorders, semiconductors and small-capacity computers, the report said.

The report said the South Korean electronic industry should spend more on research and development activities to catch up with the rapidly changing technology and to produce more diversified items.

The report further recommended the nation's electronics industry should find markets in East Asia and other developing countries as the industrialized nations strengthen their import restrictions.

INDUSTRY MINISTRY TALLY REPORT ON TRADE DEFICIT

SK030704 Seoul YONHAP in English 0702 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 3 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's commodity trade deficit in the first half of this year rose 35.2 percent from a year earlier to 1.66 billion U.S. dollars, a South Korean Trade and Industry Ministry tally showed Tuesday.

The tally said that the nation's commodity exports during the January-June period in 1984 totaled 13.86 billion dollars, up 26.7 percent from a year ago, while imports increased 27.6 percent to 15.52 billion dollars.

The worsening trade deficit is expected to give the government trouble in achieving its 1984 plan to reduce the nation's trade deficit to less than one billion dollars.

The nation's export letters of credit (L/C) for the first six months of this year grew 20.4 percent from the previous year to 10.5 billion dollars, the tally added. By region, Oceania topped the list of increasing export rates with 42.9 percent, followed with the United States 42.6 percent and Japan 38.5 percent. Commodity shipments to the Latin America rose 31.9 percent and those to the European Community and Africa increased 8.5 percent and 7.1 percent, respectively. However, exports to the Middle East dropped 20.2 percent.

Electronic products, tires, toys, ships, textiles were among the active export items for the January-June period. Cement, steel, marine products and plywood were included in the list of poor export items.

LABOR PRODUCTIVITY, WAGES INCREASE IN 1983

SK020837 Seoul YONHAP in English 0827 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP) -- Labor productivity in South Korea's mining and manufacturing industries improved 12.5 percent in 1983 from the previous year, but real wages increased only 8.3 percent, a Korean productivity center report said Monday. In 1982, labor productivity grew 6.8 percent and real wages increased 6.9 percent.

According to the report, the sharp gain in labor productivity last year was due to a remarkable increase of 15 percent in production against a mere 1.4 percent rise in labor input. By industry, the manufacturing industry registered a 12.8 percent surge in labor productivity, while productivity in the mining industry rose 4.5 percent.

The mining industry saw a 0.7 percent increase in production against a 4.1 percent reduction in input of labor, the report said. The footwear industry recorded the highest productivity gain with 52.3 percent, according to the report. The labor productivity of the machinery industry improved 33.9 percent and that of the leather products manufacturing industry grew 25.4 percent.

UNIVERSITY TO REAPPOINT DISMISSED PROFESSORS

SK050023 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jul 84 p 8

[Text] Korea University announced yesterday that five of the six professors dismissed in 1980 will be reappointed as professors on Monday. The five professors are Kang Man-kil, Cho Yong-pom, Kim Yun-hwan, Yi Sang-sin and Kim Yong-chun. They will teach starting in the fall semester, the university said. The sixth professor, Yi Mun-yong, cannot seek reemployment because he is now on parole, the university said. School authorities said readmission of Yi will be considered when his term expires.

USSR PROPOSAL ON BANNING SPACE WEAPONS HAILED

BK041359 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1156 GMT 4 Jul 84

["Goodwill" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 4 -- The Soviet Government has again proved its goodwill by proposing a ban on all weapons in space. In a statement made public on June 29, the Soviet Government has once again took an important initiative aiming at starting a constructive dialogue between the USSR and the United States.

According to the Soviet proposal, the placing, the production and the testing of all kinds of space weaponry must be banned, be they anti-missile or anti-satellite weapons or weapons against ground-based objectives. The use of force in space, from space against the earth or from the earth against space-based objectives must be banned forever. That was not the first time that the Soviet Union came up with concrete proposals for a stop to the arms race and for practicable solutions to existing problems. However, while the world public is for the new Soviet initiative, the United States continues to deploy new weapons of mass destruction in Western Europe while resorting to familiar moves to obstruct negotiations. Space must not be used for armed aggression and war.

The Kampuchean people give unreserved support to this new peace proposal of the Soviet Union and demand that the United States give up its hypocritical policy so that a reasonable solution may be found to ensure security for both parties and rid the world of the threat of extermination.

HENG SAMRIN THANKS CHERNENKO FOR MESSAGE

BK030516 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK, recently sent a message to Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, thanking him for greeting him on his 50th birthday. The message said, among other things:

Under the just and clear-sighted leadership of the CPSU with you as outstanding great leader and loyal successor to great Lenin's domestic and foreign policy of peace, I sincerely believe that the close relations and cooperation between the PRK and the USSR will further strengthen and develop steadily.

Dear comrade general secretary, I wish you the best of health and long life in your progressive mission for the glory of the Soviet Union and for socialism and peace.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES 2 JULY

BK030526 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Jul (SPK) -- A delegation of the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Association arrived in Phnom Penh on 2 July for a visit to Kampuchea. The delegation, led by the association's Vice Chairman Hodjamuradov Annamurag, was greeted at Pochentong Airport by Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council and chairman of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association, Min Khin, deputy secretary general of the front National Council and secretary general of the Kampuchean-USSR Friendship Association, and other personalities. Josif Kolesnikov, charge d'affaires of the USSR to Kampuchea, was also there.

REACTION TO PROBLEM OVER THAI BORDER VILLAGES

SPK on Sitthi's Press Talk

BK021504 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1123 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Jul 2 -- The ultra-rightists in Thailand are raising a smoke-screen to cover up their blatant occupation of Lao territory. Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, speaking recently at Bangkok's Foreign Press Club, glibly alleged that Vietnam "had blown the hamlet issue out of proportion".

Facts, however, speak louder than words. The Lao ambassador to Phnom Penh told the press here last week that the Thai authorities were forcing the inhabitants of Ban Mai, Ban Savang and Ban Kang, three Lao hamlets in Sayaboury Province which have been occupied by Thai troops, to change their nationality, study Thai language and use the Thai currency. But this job of plastic surgery is too messy to convince anyone. Rather, it points unerringly to Thailand's territorial designs on a neighbouring country. Moreover, the Thai invasion of Lao territory, occurring immediately after Thai Supreme Commander Athit Kamlang-ek's visit to China, was not an isolated act, but was part and parcel of China's scheme to extend its influence to the whole of Southeast Asia.

Thailand, at Beijing's beck and call, has been doing its utmost to further this scheme. It began with providing sanctuary and other facilities to the Polpotists for sabotage activities along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Then it gave overt military support to those Khmer reactionaries and even took a direct part in attacks on Kampuchea. Now, prodded by China and the United States, Thailand openly nibbles away Lao territory.

So whatever the rulers in Bangkok may say, there's no denying that they are plotting with the Chinese expansionists and the U.S. imperialists against the people of Indochina. Their moves against Kampuchea and Laos are just a repetition of what China has been doing against Vietnam, and their obstinacy in following the Chinese lead makes it clearer than ever that they prefer confrontation to dialogue -- a course which runs against the wish of the Thai people and all peace-loving people in this region.

KANGTOAP PADEVOAT Commentary

BK050556 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 Jul 84

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT commentary: "Bangkok Has Plunged Itself Deeper Into Beijing's Dark Scheme"]

[Text] According to a statement by the PRK Foreign Ministry spokesman, at the end of May and the beginning of June, the Bangkok ruling apparatus launched a dark scheme by sending hundreds of soldiers to openly encroach upon the LPDR's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Without any care for the peaceful life of the two peoples. Bangkok ordered its soliders to invade and occupy three villages in Laos' Paklao District, Sayaboury, 200 kms from Vientiane town.

Bangkok has committed this premeditated hostile act in accordance with Beijing's insane plan to swallow up the sacred territory of the Lao people. It has been known for generations that these villages legally belong to the Lao people. The LPDR Government has governed the people in these villages since its genuine independence in 1975. Since then, the Lao people in these three villages have been living happily. To ensure better peace between the people of Thailand and Laos, in 1979 the Thai and LPDR governments signed a treaty of peace and nonaggression based on the principles of equity and good neighborliness.

But recently Bangkok has ignored and even rejected this treaty. This was the first time that, under Beijing's instigation, Thai soldiers armed with all types of weapons, including artillery pieces, and supported by aircraft have invaded and occupied Lao territory. Contrary to their own evil deeds, the Thai authorities accused the Lao revolutionary armed forces of invading Thai territory. Worse still, the Bangkok authorities have shamelessly moved their border marker into Lao territory.

Irrefutably, after the genocidal Pol Pot clique and the Sihanouk and Son Sann gangs suffered most shameful defeats along the Kampuchean-Thai border in the 1984 dry season and following a recent visit to Beijing by Thai Armed Forces Commander in Chief Athit Kamlang-ek, Bangkok has colluded more closely with Beijing in escalating a dangerous war along the Kampuchean-Lao border while the Beijing Chinese authorities have carried out their aggression in northern Vietnam. All this is aimed at reviving and enabling the evil Democratic Kampuchean regime to return to massacre the Kampuchean people again.

This is a deplorable incident showing that Bangkok has plunged itself deeper into Beijing's dark scheme. This affects the peace of Thailand and Laos as well as that of the three Indochinese countries. It has aggravated the situation in Southeast Asia. The fraternal Lao Armed Forces and people will not allow any reactionary forces to invade or occupy their villages at will. In close cooperation with the fraternal Kampuchean and Vietnamese armies, the heroic Lao Armed Forces, who have had a tradition of struggling valiantly and have even defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors in 1975, fought valiantly and resolutely and counterattacked the Thai aggressors in order to liberate their territories and people.

The entire Kampuchean Army and people vehemently condemn the Bangkok aggressors' provocative acts in illegally occupying and flying Thai flags over these Lao villages. We demand that the Thai aggressors withdraw from these Lao territories and pay for all the losses caused to Lao property by the Thai soldiers. We voice full support for the correct stand of the Lao Government, armed forces, and people whose genuine will is to defend their sovereignty and sacred territorial integrity.

The entire KPRAF pledges resolutely to firmly strengthen the militant solidarity and combat cooperation of the three Armies of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam in order to increase their strength in the Indochinese peninsula for struggling to defeat the Thai aggressors in collusion with Beijing, the U.S. imperialists, and other reactionary forces in the world.

REPORTAGE ON, REACTION TO INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE

Hun Sen Returns

BK031500 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1140 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 3 -- Foreign Minister Hun Sen returned to Phnom Penh Tuesday afternoon from the just-ended ninth Indochinese ministerial conference in Vientiane.

He was welcomed back at the Pochentong Airport by Chea Soth, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Dith Mounty and Kong Korm, vice ministers of foreign affairs; and other Kampuchean officials. Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien and Lao Ambassador Thongpen Souklaseng were also present.

SPK Comment

BK041449 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1148 GMT 4 Jul 84

["Peace" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 4 -- The ninth conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers was another expression of the desire of the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos to stick together to cope with their common enemies and to work for peaceful coexistence with other peoples.

The three foreign ministers, in assessing the situation since their last meeting in January this year, agreed that it had developed favourably for the defence and construction of each country. The Kampuchean people, with their great efforts and with clear-sighted leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, had made great achievements in defending and rebuilding their country. Early in the year, they had inflicted heavy losses on the Polpotists and other Khmer reactionaries along the border with Thailand. Their steady progress in all fields have continued to enhance their country's standing on the international arena and has made it possible for the Vietnamese volunteer army to further reduce its presence in Kampuchea, as proof of Vietnam's steadfast policy of respecting Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and self-determination.

On the other hand, the Indochinese foreign ministers made clear that China's policy of expansionism and hegemony remained to be the cause of tension and instability in Southeast Asia, and that China's hostile attitude toward Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos remained unchanged. The rulers in Beijing, indeed, are stepping up collusion with the United States and ultra-rightist elements in Bangkok to undermine the Indochinese countries in every way. China is intensifying armed attacks on Vietnamese border provinces. They are massing troops along the Sino-Lao border in support of Thailand's aggressive acts against Laos. Regarding Kampuchea, Beijing persists in backing the Polpotists and other Khmer reactionaries against the rebirth of this country.

These frenzied acts by Beijing and its allies, however, have failed to deter the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos who, while resolutely dealing with enemy sabotage, have never relaxed their efforts for peace. At the latest Indochinese ministerial conference they renewed their intention to restore long-standing friendship with the Chinese people and to normalize the relations with China on the principle of peaceful coexistence.

They also reiterated their wish to have neighbourly relations with Thailand and to make the Lao-Thai and Kampuchean-Thai borders into borders of peace and friendship.

Moreover, the Vientiane conference offered practicable proposals aimed at bringing the ASEAN and Indochinese countries to the negotiating table to settle all problems between them by peaceful means. Peace is the common objective of all the three peoples of Indochina. To the Kampuchean people, peace is all the more vital. We need it to restore our country from the great havoc wrought by the genocidal maniacs led by Pol Pot with the support of Beijing. And we are sure to attain this aim by strengthening our special militant solidarity with Vietnam and Laos, our solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and our cooperation with all peace-loving people in the world.

KANGTOAP PADEVOAT ON EFFORTS TO RECRUIT TROOPS

3K041012 Phnom Pehn Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 3 Jul 84

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT editorial: "Further Expand the Work of Recruiting Troops" -- date not given]

[Text] Recruiting work is the work to enlist youths and the working people into the service of various military units in order to vigorously build up and develop the armed forces, enabling them to fulfill the fighting task, to be ready to fight, and to firmly defend national independence and the fatherland and the revolutionary gains and interests of the people. Therefore, the work of recruiting troops must necessarily be ensured both qualitatively and quantitatively.

In the past, the recruiting work among the youths aged 18 years and more in the provinces, cities, wards, districts, communes, and villages has proceeded and is proceeding well. This is thanks to the good organization of various state and army institutions from central to grass roots with the close cooperation of the local mass organizations. From this, we have drawn excellent experiences in maximizing the people's right to collective mastery, in recruiting youths to serve in the army correctly as warranted by central policy, and so on.

After joining the army, the youths receive political, military, tactical, and vocational training and are tempered into strong combatants and valiant fighters who do their work well as part of the effort to develop the national defense forces in accordance with the requirements of the current revolutionary tasks.

Moreover, we have also been successful in this task thanks to the high sense of revolutionary awakening displayed by our people who are thoroughly aware of their respective revolutionary duties: The fathers encourage their sons; the wives encourage their husbands; the conscientious teenagers show a lofty ideal of patriotism; and all maintain a constantly seething hatred for the criminal Pol Pot gang and its accomplices -- the Son Sann and Sihanouk reactionary Khmer groups.

This above-mentioned endeavor goes hand in hand with the effort to educate, build, strengthen, and broaden the sense of patriotism and the revolutionary struggle tradition within various grass-roots localities and everywhere: ministries, offices, enterprises, mass organizations, all localities, and all people's strata.

Although many places have so far implemented this recruiting work very well by fulfilling and even overfulfilling quotas, there are still a number of areas which have fallen short of the goal, failing to grasp the plan firmly, and there are also some other sectors which have neglected to control the state of health and potentials of the new recruits, sending them in despite their lack of quality.

In order to achieve greater successes in the recruiting work for this year and the years to come, the military commands in the localities should exert their role as the staff supervisors vis-a-vis the local levels and local authorities and focus attention on the following tasks:

First of all, the recruiting councils at all levels must carry out well and broadly the propaganda and training work among all strata of the people, intensifying education for the recruitment-aged youths to make them clearly understand their role and duty regarding the fatherland and instill in them a lasting hatred for the enemies who are trying to undermine the peaceful life of our people.

We must pay attention to all organizational tasks such as controlling and firmly grasping the number of youths meeting recruitment requirements in the localities; examining the state of their health, their cultural standards, and the state of their families and so on, in order to mobilize an appropriate number of them and so on. In cooperation with the municipal, ward, provincial, district, commune, and village authorities, we must select a locality to serve as model for other localities in the region to emulate for the success of this task. The localities must carry out well the procedure for managing the new combatants who have passed health examinations as required by the higher authorities in order to guarantee the best results.

Successfully implementing the work of recruiting troops constitutes an important step toward instituting the rules and regulations for the implementation of the military service bill in order to make our KPRAF stronger, firmer, and more capable of protecting and preserving our authentic revolutionary regime and our beloved land of Angkor.

SIHANOUK CONDEMNS LAO-SRV POLICY TOWARD THAILAND

BK030246 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Statement 1 July by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea -- read by announcer]

[Text] Recently, the Vientiane regime -- a satellite of the SRV -- has made every effort to launch armed provocations in the Thai-Lao border region and was even insolent enough to declare that a number of villages in the Thai border area belong to them. In my capacity as president of Democratic Kampuchea, I strongly condemn the warmongering and expansionist policy of the Hanoi and Vientiane regimes against the Kingdom of Thailand. Democratic Kampuchea always supports and will continue to support Thailand's just policy in the defense of its territorial integrity.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk
1 July 1984

THAI PAPER REPORTS SIHANOUK AIDE-DE-CAMP KILLED

BK021234 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 30 Jun 84 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] According to a 28 June dispatch from Prachin Buri Province, Captain Oung Sopheap, commander of Moulinaka Special Task Force 3 and an aide-de-camp of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, was killed during a clash with the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops on 10 June.

A source disclosed that on the morning of 10 June, Capt Oung led about 600 Moulinaka soldiers in an attack on Division 302 of the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops, the unit which earlier defeated Unit P.A. of the Democratic Kampuchean side near Chong Phrik borker pass at Ta Veng hamlet opposit Bua Chet Subdistrict of Surin Province. The source said that Capt Oung was in a tree observing through binoculars the grueling fighting between his soldiers and the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops when he was hit by artillery shell fragments. He fell from the tree with serious wounds and died.

'JOCKEYING' WITHIN KHMER ROUGE LEADERSHIP VIEWED

BK031522 Hong Kong AFP in English 1400 GMT 3 Jul 84

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, July 3 (AFP) -- Cambodian nationalist leader Son Sann left here today for Beijing on an unannounced visit to China, aides said, amid reports of maneuvering within the ranks of his Khmer Rouge partners to eclipse Pol Pot.

Mr Son Sann, prime minister of the tripartite anti-Vietnamese Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, was accompanied by two assistants, the sources said. These were his son, Soubert, and Bun Say, deputy secretary general of Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

The visit came after a Tokyo press report said China, sole close ally of the Khmer Rouge, was moving to boost a moderate faction led by Son Sen, the Khmer Rouge defense minister. The Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN, quoting regional diplomatic sources, reported Sunday that the recent change in the CGDK's ambassador to China was related to the possible anti-Pol Pot move.

On April 30, Chan Youran, a reputed moderate who was formerly Khmer Rouge ambassador to Egypt, presented his credentials to China's Chief of State Li Xiannian. He replaced Pich Cheang.

The reports of jockeying within the ranks of the Khmer Rouge followed the defection in Tokyo in April of a Bangkok-based Khmer Rouge official who had been attending the annual session of the United Nations regional arm. The official, Khay Cheak Bun Kim, had been one of a 10-member delegation led by nominal Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, vice-president of the CGDK.

Since the defection of Mr Khay, his boss at the Bangkok-based U.S. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Ambassador Pich Bunret, has not appeared publicly. Another Khmer Rouge official with ambassadorial status, Sung Sikoeun, stood in for Mr Pich at the recent session here of the U.N. Council for Namibia.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the third faction in the anti-Vietnamese alliance and chief of state under the CGDK pact, returned to Beijing on June 5 after winding up a week-long visit to Japan.

Pol Pot stepped down as Khmer Rouge prime minister in December 1979 in what analysts here said was purely a cosmetic move designed to burnish the bloody image of the Khmer Rouge. Pol Pot's ultra-revolutionary policies are conservatively estimated to have caused the deaths of more than one million of Cambodia's seven million people during his 44-month rule until the Vietnamese invasion in December 1978.

Prince Sihanouk said last December in a published interview that he believed Pol Pot remained the most powerful figure in the Khmer Rouge, followed by former Foreign Minister Ieng Sary and Nuon Chea, the ex-president of the People's Assembly. The prince, whose comments appeared in the March edition of contemporary SOUTHEAST ASIA, a publication of the Singapore-based Institute of Southeast Asian studies, said Khieu Samphan was a "figurehead."

Authoritative Western sources here confirmed that Mr. Son Sen, the Khmer Rouge member of the CGDK's three-way defense coordinating committee, had a reputation as a relative moderate. Mr Son Sen also holds the office of secretary general of the Supreme Committee of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, the apparently all-powerful military body chaired by Pol Pot.

Chhit Choeurn, alias Ta Mok, is vice chairman and chief of General Staff of this committee, which is considered by experts to be the public manifestation of the party military committee. Ta Mok is authoritatively reported to have lost a leg in the past year, possibly because of a land mine explosion. Recurrent reports, however, have suggested he may have lost the leg in a shootout with rivals loyal to Son Sen.

VODK COMMENTARY URGES ADHERENCE TO UN RESOLUTIONS

BK010942 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Station commentary: "The Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Are Launching Most Perfidious and Criminal Maneuvers in Order To Make a Deal on the Kampuchean Problem"]

[Text] Before the start of the annual ASEAN meeting and when the UN General Assembly session is drawing near, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors always launch perfidious military and diplomatic maneuvers, particularly diplomatic maneuvers aimed at making a deal on the Kampuchean problem.

As in previous years, this year, following their heavy defeats suffered during the 6th dry season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been launching both military and diplomatic maneuvers regarding the Kampuchean problem. Militarily, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are sending more troops from Vietnam to the Kampuchean battlefield and intensifying their recruitment of Khmer soldiers in all villages and communes in Kampuchea in order to replenish their army ranks and escalate their war of extermination against the Kampuchean race. This is in order to enable them to forever occupy Kampuchea. At the same time, they have kept sending more weapons and ammunition to Kampuchea, particularly to the battlefields of intense fighting in western Kampuchea. This continuous dispatch of troops and war materiel to Kampuchea is aimed at replenishing their losses during the 6th dry season and at preparing for another offensive to deceive others that Vietnam is still strong, powerful, and can now fully control Kampuchea. It is also an attempt to continue their occupation of Kampuchea and war of extermination against the Kampuchean race.

Simultaneously with this military scheme, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been launching international diplomatic maneuvers in an attempt to make a deal on the Kampuchean problem. The current visit to Hanoi by the Indian foreign minister [as heard] is part of this maneuver to resolve the Kampuchea problem through eradication of the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces which, during the past almost 6 years, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have tried hard to eradicate and which are attacking and preventing Vietnamese from swallowing Kampuchea. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have launched this maneuver repeatedly to eradicate Democratic Kampuchea both on the battlefield and in the international arena. However, they have always failed. In March this year, SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach openly launched this maneuver in Australia, but he was condemned and rejected for this by peace- and justice-loving countries, particularly countries in this region. These countries are well aware that resolving the Kampuchean problem through the eradication of any group of Kampuchean resistance forces is tantamount to falling into the Vietnamese trap. Doing so would only enable Vietnam to avoid implementing the UN resolutions on Kampuchea. To accept the conditions set forth by Vietnam -- the ringleader of the aggressors -- is to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs and to violate the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination which is tantamount to violating international law and the UN Charter. Allowing Vietnam -- the ringleader of the aggressors -- to set conditions at will, order others to obey its command, and make a deal on the problem of the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea behind the back of the Kampuchean people who are fighting the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors in the pool of blood means giving encouragement for Vietnam to further occupy Kampuchea.

This would not help solve the Kampuchean problem through peaceful means. On the contrary, it would only enable Vietnam to massacre the Kampuchean people more cruelly. Moreover, accepting these Vietnamese conditions would mean accepting the outcome of the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli; that is, recognizing Vietnam as the master of Kampuchea. This would mean that Vietnam has the right to set conditions for others and to manage the Kampuchean people's destiny at will. Therefore, resolution of the Kampuchean problem according to the Vietnamese maneuvers and conditions would be useless. It does not bring about any solution. Such a settlement would only make Vietnam become more arrogant. By so doing, Vietnam would neither withdraw its troops from Kampuchea nor end its war of aggression against Kampuchea. On the contrary, Vietnam would become bolder, continue its war of aggression against Kampuchea, cause more provocative acts against Thailand, and be able to remedy its current serious situation on the Kampuchean battlefield. Without the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces, Vietnam would certainly be able to annex Kampuchea and make a rapid forward drive in accordance with its own regional expansionist strategy and its Soviet boss' global expansionist strategy in this region.

In short, it is impossible to resolve the Kampuchean problem through any means other than the UN resolutions. This is why Nguyen Co Thach's maneuver regarding the Kampuchean problem launched in Australia in May was immediately and firmly condemned and rejected by large number of peace- and justice-loving countries, particularly countries in this region. Thai Armed Forces Commander in Chief Athit Kamlang-ek said recently in Tokyo that he opposed resolving the Kampuchean problem through the eradication of the Democratic Kampuchean faction. He added that the Democratic Kampuchean faction is also a group of the Kampuchean people and it is thus not right to get rid of this faction.

To correctly, justly, and permanently resolve the Kampuchean problem, it is imperative to stand firm on the UN resolutions that demand that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors withdraw all of their aggressor troops unconditionally from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination free from any outside interference. This is the will and desire of a large number of people throughout the world represented by 105 votes at the United Nations. It also conforms with the spirit and principles of international law and the UN Chapter. Resolving the Kampuchean problem through ways other than following the UN resolutions is tantamount to falling into the Vietnamese trap. This would only enable Vietnam to forever occupy Kampuchea and make a rapid forward drive in accordance with its own aggressive and expansionist strategy and its Soviet boss' expansionist strategy. The danger would fall not only on Kampuchea but also on all other countries in this region and on peace throughout the world.

VODK BLAMES HANOI FOR THAI-LAO BORDER CONFLICT

BK020705 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Are Fishing in Troubled Waters on the Thai-Lao Border Conflict"]

[Text] On 27 June, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told the Foreign Correspondence Club in Bangkok that Vietnam is making every effort to fish in troubled waters over the Thai-Lao border conflict. He stated that Vietnam has tried hard to stir up this conflict in order to divert international attention from its aggression in Kampuchea resulting from the 1978 invasion. He added that without interference from Vietnam, the conflicts between Thailand and Laos could easily be resolved through diplomatic means. The conflicts become complicated because Vietnam interferes.

As the above statement by Sitthi Sawetsila shows, Laos is firmly under the colonialist, dictatorial, and fascist yoke of the Vietnamese, who manage all affairs in Laos from the top down to village and commune levels. Like the Kampuchean people, who are presently under Vietnamese domination, the Lao people have no right to determine their own destiny. The Vientiane puppet administration and the Heng Samrin puppets know nothing. They are only parrots who recite what the Vietnamese tell them. Therefore, the Thai-Lao border conflict which caused tension in recent months was a provocation by Vietnam. Vietnam ignited the conflict, so it is up to Vietnam to resolve it.

There are similarities between the Thai-Lao border conflict and the Kampuchean problem. Resolving the Kampuchean problem, which was caused by Vietnamese aggression, depends on whether or not the Vietnamese withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. Vietnam is also the key issue in Thai-Lao border conflict. If Vietnam wants to transport various goods from overseas through Thailand it reduces tension on the border in accordance with the interests of their expansionist and aggressive policy. Therefore, during the past several years, clashes in the Thai-Lao border region have taken place regularly.

Why do the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy want to provoke conflict on Thai-Lao border? International observers have this to say:

1. The Vietnamese want to distract world public opinion, which has followed the issue of the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and has called on Hanoi to withdraw all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea in compliance with the UN resolution. They want world opinion to dwell on the Thai-Lao border conflict, forgetting the Kampuchean problem and reducing pressure for a troop withdrawal from Kampuchea.
2. The Vietnamese have stirred up the Thai-Lao border conflict so that the Thai and Lao peoples do not have good relations and friendship. They have made every effort to place these two peoples in permanent conflict. The Vietnamese want the Thai and Lao peoples to concentrate on resolving these conflicts and forget the issue of the Vietnamese occupation of Laos. Through this, the Vietnamese have attempted to divert the Lao peoples' anger toward Vietnam in another direction.
3. The Vietnamese have sought every way to sustain tension in the Thai-Kampuchean and Thai-Lao border regions to pressure Thailand not to dare oppose their aggression in Kampuchea. The Vietnamese maintain permanent tension in the Thai border region so that Thailand will not support the Kampuchean people's just struggle against Vietnamese aggression. They have attempted to pressure Thailand and ASEAN in to holding dialogues with them and their puppets, thereby accepting their aggression and occupation of Kampuchea and Laos as a fait accompli.
4. The Vietnamese have developed and stirred up the Thai-Lao border conflict to confuse international opinion. They want to mislead international opinion that the Thai are expansionists and want to occupy Laos. They want to reduce the influence and prestige of Thailand which is the frontline state for ASEAN against Vietnam's aggressive and expansionist strategy in this region. Through this, the Vietnamese have attempted to split ASEAN countries so that they are not united against Vietnam's aggressive and expansionist strategy.

In sum, the Thai-Lao border conflict has been caused by the Vietnamese. This conflict has caused a tense propaganda war between Vietnam, Laos, and Thailand. The Vietnamese have stirred up the waters so that they can fish in trouble waters. They have used this conflict to hide their aggressive and expansionist ambition to swallow Kampuchean and Lao territories, and to cover up their expansionist ambitions in conformity with their aggressive and expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia.

In order to eliminate this conflict, it is necessary for the countries of the region and the international community to continue to denounce and condemn the criminal Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and Laos. The countries in the region as well as the international community should continue to firmly stand on the UN resolutions which have called on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy to unconditionally withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and Laos so that the Kampuchean and Lao peoples can determine their own destiny by themselves without any external interference. Only in this way can tension in the region be permanently eliminated, Kampuchea and Laos be peaceful, tension on Thai borders with Kampuchea and Laos be abolished and Southeast Asia be peaceful and stable for a long time.

VONADK SAYS 30 KHMER SOLDIERS LEAVE SRV TROOPS

BK270611 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Thirty fraternal Khmer soldiers forcibly drafted as cannon fodder by the Vietnamese enemy and stationed at the Bak Prea position on the Sisophon battlefield, south of Route 5, deserted and returned home on 20 June.

VODK ON MUTINY OF SRV SOLDIERS IN STUNG TRENG

BK300356 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] On 14 June, Vietnamese soldiers posted in Siem Bok District, Stung Treng Province, mutinied and killed 10 of their comrades. The reason was that they refused to go out and fight. On 15 June, Vietnamese soldiers posted in Kralanh District, Siem Reap Province, quarreled and killed one of their comrades. The reason was the uneven sharing of loot they collected from the Kampuchean people.

Currently, quarrels and mutinies among Vietnamese soldiers are frequent and on the rise. Some are due to fear on going out to fight, other over loot sharing, and some others over drunkenness and disputes over women. This clearly reflects the increasing deterioration and split among the Vietnamese soldiers' ranks and it will drage the Vietnamese enemy aggressors even further and rapidly toward final defeat.

VONADK: SRV BRINGS IN 72 TRUCKLOADS OF SOLDIERS

BK291049 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] The Vietnamese aggressors brought in from Vietnam 72 truckloads of fresh troops to western Kampuchea via national Route 6 from 13 to 22 June. This is part of another deceptive trick of the Le Duan authorities who trumpeted about withdrawing over 10,000 of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. It has become a habit for the Vietnamese that when they talk about withdrawing troops from Kampuchea, it is certain that they will bring fresh troops to carry on their aggression against Kampuchea. This fact has been proven on many occasions so far. It can only make the Kampuchean people and the Kampuchean National Army more determined to fight them in order to drive them all out of Kampuchea one day.

LEADERS GREET REAGAN, SHULTZ ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

BK040921 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Vientiane, July 4 (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, today sent a message to President Reagan greeting U.S.A. National Day. On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, also sent similar greetings to Secretary of State George Shultz. The Lao foreign minister wished for the development of bilateral relations for the benefit of the Lao PDR and U.S.A.

PASASON NOTES CHERNENKO-KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN SUMMIT

BK041430 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 4 Jul 84

[PASASON 4 July "article": "The Meeting Which Constitutes a Strong Encouragement to Our Entire People"]

[Text] On 26 June 1984, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; and Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, held a meeting in Moscow in an atmosphere of great fraternal friendship and intimacy. The summit meeting between the top party and state leaders of the two countries has stemmed from the glorious foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship, and socialism of our party and state.

The meeting is a great joy and pride of the Lao people who are endeavoring to translate into reality the fifth resolution adopted by the party Central Committee in trying to fulfill the agricultural production targets of 1.4 million tons of food.

At the summit meeting, the top leaders of the parties and governments of the two countries exchanged views and reached unanimity on the evaluation of the domestic and foreign policies of the LPDR and the USSR as well as the bilateral relations between the two countries and the world situation. Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan expressed complete support to the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and extended sincere thanks for rendering effective and great assistance to the Lao revolution. Comrade Konstantin Chernenko once again reaffirmed that the CPSU will continue its assistance and support to the LPRP and the Lao people in building a new life.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the ever-blossoming and fruitful cooperation between the CPSU and the LPRP and between the LPDR and the USSR and unanimously agreed to further strengthen such cooperation so that it will become even more effective. The two sides paid particular attention to the current developments in Asia, especially in Southeast Asia, and denounced the United States and its henchmen for pursuing a militarist policy and creating military and political confrontation in Asia. The two sides denounced the Chinese big-nation expansionist-hegemonist acts of hostility against Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea and the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles for committing armed provocations against the LPDR. At the same time, the two sides pointed out the need to intensify efforts in the struggle to safeguard peace and security in Asia on the basis of the constructive proposals of the USSR, the MPR, and the three Indochinese countries, aimed at attaining lasting peace and stability in this part of the world.

The Lao people of all tribes profoundly appreciate the strengthening of the all-round cooperation and solidarity between our country and the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries.

We regard this move as a lasting and unchangeable principled policy of our party and state, which will become a decisive law for the victory of our people in the tasks of defending the country and building socialism. We express profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet state, headed by beloved and respected Comrade Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko. Our people express deep thanks to the Soviet people for consistently giving strong and effective sympathy, support, and assistance, filled with the great spirit of proletarian internationalism, to the Lao revolution.

The friendship and all-round fundamental cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union have been founded on the strong foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The Lao people completely support the Leninist foreign policy of the USSR. We highly value and fully support the Soviet peace program and all vital peace initiatives endorsed at the 26th CPSU Congress and several subsequent party sessions and regard them as a great contribution made by the USSR to maintaining peace and security in the world. We wish the Soviet people, who have a great sense of creativity, a great triumph in implementing the resolution adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress.

INDOCHINESE ENVOYS, KAPITSA DISCUSS SOUTHEAST ASIA

BK050339 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] According to a news report from the Lao embassy in Moscow, on 2 July Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa received Khamta Douangthongla, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the LPDR; Hor Nam Hong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK; and Nguyen Van Quang, charge d'affaires of the SRV to the USSR. The diplomatic envoys of the three countries informed the Soviet deputy foreign minister of the outcome of the ninth ordinary session in Vientiane of the foreign affairs ministers of the three Indochinese countries -- Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam.

At the session, the three Indochinese foreign ministers discussed the international situation, in particular the situation in Southeast Asia. They also discussed the relations among Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam and noted the new proposals of the three Indochinese countries. The Soviet side voiced firm support for the new proposals of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam which aim at creating and promoting tranquillity, normalizing the situation, and creating an atmosphere of mutual trust in Southeast Asia.

A further report indicated that on 3 July, Khamta Douangthongla, Lao ambassador to the Soviet Union, also held a news conference at the embassy to publicize the success of the ninth ordinary session of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam, which was held in Vientiane. At the news conference, Ambassador Khamta Douangthongla informed reporters of the success of the ninth ordinary session of the three Indochinese foreign affairs ministers, stressing that they adopted creative proposals aimed at guaranteeing stability and the development of the relations and cooperation between the states in Southeast Asia, in particular the proposal for a meeting between the Indochinese countries and the countries in the ASEAN grouping. In addition, the three Indochinese foreign ministers strongly denounced the big-nation expansionist-hegemonist policy of Beijing in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries in opposition to the three Indochinese countries. Ambassador Khamta Douangthongla said: The Chinese-U.S. collusion sabotages security and creates tremendous tension in Southeast Asia.

VIENTIANE REPORTS THAI SHELLING, AIR INTRUSIONS

BK040718 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] According to reports from the border area in Paklai District, ignoring the protests and denunciations by the Lao people, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have not only intensified the sending of more reinforcements and weapons to their military positions in the three illegally occupied Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang, but they have also committed depraved crimes against the local Lao inhabitants. From 1600 to 1900 on 1 July, the Thai soldiers fired all sorts of artillery rounds on ricefields, orchards, and dwellings of the local people of Ban Na Fai and Ban Phoun villages, which are about 3 and 4 km, respectively, inside Lao territory. At 1130 on the same day, the Thai soldiers fired scores of artillery shells against the area and sent six aircraft to intrude into Lao airspace in the area to conduct reconnaissance missions.

The reports went on to say that the Thai reactionaries are currently sending more soldiers and weapons to their military positions in the three occupied Lao villages. This clearly exposes the dark scheme of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling clique to occupy the three Lao villages for a long time. It also shows that they are preparing to launch a new military adventure against Laos.

ENVOY TO THAILAND DEMANDS THAI TROOP PULLOUT

BK041029 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 4 Jul 84 p 32

[Text] Laotian Ambassador Khamphan Simmalavong this morning strongly announced that Thailand must withdraw its troops from what he described as "three Laotian hamlets opposite Uttaradit Province". If not, those who sent the troops there must take the full responsibility, he added.

The ambassador, who gave the press conference at the Laotian Embassy on Sathon Road, said that the Thai troops were sent to take the three Laotian villages only two weeks after Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek visited mainland China. Mr Khamphan, who this morning said he was acting as the spokesman for the three Indochinese countries, said that the ninth conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea the three countries in Vientiane agreed with the announcement made by Laos on June 13 which said that all Thai troops must withdraw from three Laotian villages, the Laotians arrested by Thai authorities must be returned and compensation paid to Laos. If not, those who sent the troops there must take full responsibility, it said.

The conference had lengthy discussions about how to ease regional tensions, he said. The ambassador said that this was because since U.S. President Ronald Reagan visited China, there was much tension in this part of the world. "The deep-cooperation between China and U.S. to expand their influence here had increased tensions in spite of the fact that the Indochinese countries want to establish peace here," he said. The visit to China by Gen Athit also led to Thai troops "invading and occupying three Laotian villages about two weeks later," said Mr Khamphan.

The map of the three Laotian villages which Thailand claims belong to Thailand had been drawn up by the CIA in 1965 and it is not accepted by either Thailand or Laos, said Mr Khamphan. The CIA with the cooperation of the Hmong (Meo) leader Gen Vang Pao and the KMT [Kuomintang] had drawn up the unauthorised map for their own use, said Mr Khamphan. The three Indochinese countries had tried to maintain peace here, and after the Pol Pot groups were in difficult position, Vietnam had withdrawn some forces from Kampuchea as had been done every year since 1982, he said.

VIENTIANE COMMENTS ON THAI BORDER ISSUE

BK041415 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1030 GMT 2 Jul 84

["Article" by (S.Thitphiangchan): "The Lao People Have the Legitimate Right to Self-Defense"]

[Text] Respected listeners: Until now, troops of the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have continued to illegally occupy the three Lao villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, in an obdurate manner despite the fact that the government and our people as well as progressive public opinion throughout the world have condemned their cruel and barbarous acts and demanded that they withdraw the troops from the said villages. The Thai reactionaries have paid no heed to the denunciation and protest of the people who are owners of the country as well as of the Thai people and justice-loving people in the world. Now, while illegally occupying the three villages, they have even sent troops to be stationed along the Thai-Lao border and maintain a combat readiness. They have also organized to repeatedly conduct military exercises along the border, from north to south, in particular in the border areas in Boten and Kenthao Districts, Sayaboury Province. In addition, they have dispatched more troops and artillery pieces to reinforce their forces in the border areas.

On 23 and 24 June, the troops of the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles stationed in their occupied Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang absurdly shelled an area in Muang Thong canton over 7 km deep into Lao territory, thus causing losses in property to the local people. The Lao people are deeply indignant at such absurd and sinister acts of encroachment of the ultrarightists reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles. Our people maintain the right to self-defense to safeguard our territorial integrity. However, we want to solve the said problem through a peaceful means on the basis of the Lao-Thai joint statement of 1979. Our people have demanded on many occasions that the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles withdraw their troops from the Lao villages and hold talks to make a compromise on the border issue in a neighborly manner. Instead of responding to the demand, they have instead mobilized more troops to the border and repeatedly shelled the Lao villages.

In Ban Savang, Ban Kang, and Ban Mai villages, the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have now even forced the Lao people to register with Thailand and to learn the Thai language in order to annex and turn the Lao people into becoming Thai citizens in an arrogant and obdurate manner. In the Lao map which is shown as evidence to the world, it is clearly indicated that the three villages of Ban Savang, Ban Kang, and Ban Mai are in Lao territory and that the Lao people in the three villages, since World War II and particularly since the establishment of the LPDR over 8 years ago, have been directly attached to the Lao Administration. The Lao people in the three villages have never been attached to the Thai Administration.

Regarding this, on 19 June, the governor of the Thai Province of Uttaradit, opposite Laos' Sayaboury Province, told the English language paper of Thailand -- THE NATION -- that Ban Kang, Ban Savang, and Ban Mai villages have never been registered to the Uttaradit provincial administration or any other Thai administrative office, that the aforesaid villages belong to Laos, and that the people in the villages are Lao and not Thai citizens. This clearly proves once again the fact. The Uttaradit provincial governor himself, who closely associates with the villages, in particular the provincial border of Sayaboury and Uttaradit, has recognized this fact. Not only the governor of Uttaradit Province, but other justice-loving Thai people and officials also agree that the three villages legally belong to Laos.

But, why on earth have the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles stubbornly and sinisterly claimed that the three villages belong to them? What does it mean by such an act? It is an arrogant and absurd act of aggression which has been premeditated. Why do the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles not ask the Thai people to see if they want war or not? As for the Lao people, we have been extremely fed up with war.

Our Lao people have engaged in a war of resistance for over 30 years. We have come to understand the taste and the brutality of war. We have never wanted to wage war again, be it small or large. Our Lao people have only desired peace, freedom, and tranquillity. But, if the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles stubbornly continue to occupy the three villages, we, the Lao peoples have the legitimate right to defend ourselves. We will absolutely not allow any other country to take our territory, not even an inch. Therefore, if there is any adverse incident arising, the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles must be held solely responsible for the incident.

CUBAN STATEMENT ON THAI BORDER ISSUE CITED

BK031536 Vientiane KPL in English 1005 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Vientiane, July [no date as received] (OANA-KPL) -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba recently issued a declaration to support Laos in connection with the violation of Lao territory by Thai troops. "This act has worsened the already bad situation in Southeast Asia, thus seriously threatens and tramples upon the just application aspiration of the people of this region in wanting to have a climate peace and stability wrote the declaration. [quotation marks as received]

The Cuban Foreign Ministry further underlined the declaration, expressed its firm support for the declaration of Lao Foreign Ministry and condemned the criminal acts and violation of Lao sovereignty and territorial [as received] which caused material damages to the villagers. At the same time, the Cuban Foreign Ministry also supports the just, principled position of the Lao Government aiming at having a climate of peaceful coexistence with all its neighbours.

Youth Group Expresses Support

BK031638 Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Vientiane, July 3 (OANA-KPL) -- The Union of Communist Youth of Cuba and the Cuba-Laos Friendship Association, recently sent telegrams of support to their Lao counterparts concerning the Lao-Thai border conflict. The telegrams declared their full support to the declaration issued by the Lao Foreign Ministry aiming at solving the conflict in which Thai troops attacked and still occupy the three Lao hamlets of Ban Kang, Ban Savang and Ban Mai and strongly condemned the violation of Lao sovereignty and territorial integrity by Thai troops which in effect, seriously threaten peace in the region.

The Cuba-Laos Friendship Association expressed its sympathies in noting that the three Indochinese people who had just finished fighting long wars of aggression and have only enjoyed a moment of peace should have to face such aggressive acts coming from outside reactionary quarters. The message expressed support that the solution to the problem must be done by peaceful means on the basis of mutual respect as good neighbours ought to deal with one another. "Since the 8th conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers," said the telegram of the friendship association, "there have been initiatives based on the truth that ASEAN and Indochinese groups share long term interests, and they should definitively avoid introducing all intervention coming from outside and instead should channel all efforts to the economic building and expansion."

"The LPDR" further noted the message, " has adhered to the policy of good neighbourliness and honoured the Lao-Thai joint communiquees signed in 1979 by the two countries ministers. However, Laos is firm and ready to defend its legitimate rights in preserving the independence and territorial integrity. And on this principled position, we express full solidarity with Laos and at the same time appeal to all peace and justice loving peoples in the world to support the causes of the Lao people in this regard".

REPORT ON ANTI-THAI RALLIES HELD NATIONWIDE

WA051230 [Editorial Report] Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 1200 GMT on 17 June carries a 17-minute report with portions recorded on a mass rally organized by the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU] in Vientiane on the morning of 17 June "to condemn the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles and protest their sending troops to nibble at and occupy Lao territory in Paklai District of Sayaboury Province and to support the LPDR Foreign Ministry's 13 June 1984 statement." The rally was attended by over 5,000 youths from various ministries, departments, the armed forces, schools, hospitals, and factories, including representatives of Lao youths of all tribes throughout the country.

(Khamphong Khamvongsa), first secretary of the LPRYU Committee of Vientiane Municipality, read a resolution adopted at the rally, denouncing the acts of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in sending troops to occupy the three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province.

Paklai District: Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 0400 GMT on 20 June carries a 13-minute report with recorded portions on a rally held by an estimated "1,300 cadres, state employees, soldiers, policemen, students, intellectuals and inhabitants from Boua Ban and Muang Va cantons in Paklai District of Sayaboury Province" on the morning of 17 June to protest and denounce the "ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai Ruling circles for sending their armed forces to illegally encroach on and occupy the three Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang on 6 June." Many placards depicting slogans denouncing the acts of the Thai reactionaries were displayed at the solemn meeting.

A resolution was also read at the rally, demanding that the "ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling clique cease immediately their acts of hostility and encroachment on Lao territory, immediately and unconditionally withdraw their troops from the three Lao villages, and pay compensations for the losses inflicted on the Lao villagers by them."

Oudomsai Province: Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 0000 GMT 22 June reports that "on the morning of 17 June, a rally was held in Oudomsai Province to denounce the ultrarightist reactionary clique in the Thai ruling circles for sending its armed forces to illegally nibble at and occupy the Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Muang Thong Canton, Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. Attending the rally were Bounmi Chaleunsai, deputy secretary of the Oudomsai provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial administrative committee; members of the provincial party and administrative committee; and several thousand cadres, soldiers, policemen, and people of all tribes.

"At the end, the rally adopted a resolution fully supporting the LPDR Foreign Ministry's 13 June statement denouncing the ultrarightist reactionary clique in the Thai ruling clique, demanding that they immediately and unconditionally withdraw their troops from the three Lao villages, return the Lao inhabitants abducted by them to the Lao side, and pay compensation for the losses in life and property of the Lao people caused by their illegitimate action."

Sayaboury Province: Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 at GMT 24 June reports that "on the morning of 18 June, a mass rally was held at the Sayaboury provincial sports stadium by an estimated 1,500 pupils, students, soldiers, policemen, cadres, state employees and people of all tribes carrying placards denouncing the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles for sending their armed forces to nibble at and occupy the three villages in Paklai District in the province."

On 22 June at 0400 GMT Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao reports that "on the morning of 19 June, an estimated 1,700 people in Ken Thao and Boten Districts held solemn rallies to protest and denounce the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles for sending troops to nibble at and occupy the three villages in Paklai District of Sayaboury Province. At each rally, the participants expressed their anger and indignation at the Thai reactionaries for deploying their armed forces to illegally occupy the three Lao villages and demanded that they immediately withdraw the troops from the three villages, pay compensation for the losses in life and property to the Lao people, and strictly implement the Laos-Thailand joint communique between the prime ministers of the two countries in 1979, which is aimed at developing genuinely neighborly relations between the two countries, thus benefiting the aspirations of the peoples of Laos and Thailand."

On 23 June at 0000 GMT Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao reports that "on 19 and 20 June, the party and administrative committees of Khammouane Province and of Phiang District, Sayaboury Province, and nearly 4,000 cadres, combatants, policemen, state employees, workers, and people separately held rallies to solemnly condemn the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles for sending troops to illegally encroach on, attack, and seize Lao villages on 6 June. They are Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province.

"The rallies completely supported the LPDR Foreign Ministry statement dated 13 June, which solemnly condemns the ultrarightist reactionaries for stubbornly nibbling at Lao territory and demands that they immediately and unconditionally withdraw all their troops from the three Lao villages, return the Lao people captured by them to the Lao side, and pay compensation for the Lao people's losses in life and property caused by their acts."

Houa Phan, Khammouane Provinces: Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 0000 GMT on 29 Jun reports that "on 25 June, several thousand people in Houa Phan Province and in Hin Boun District of Khammouane Province held separate mass meetings in their respective localities to protest and denounce the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles for sending reactionary Thai troops to openly and arrogantly nibble at and occupy the three Lao villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province."

EDUCATION MINISTRY PUBLICIZES BORDER INCIDENT

BK010440 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 0000 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 27 June, the office of the Education Ministry held a meeting at the educational management school's meeting hall to publicize the seizure of Lao territory by Thai ultrarightist reactionaries. It was attended by more than 300 cadres attached to the ministry, schools, and other institutes under the ministry."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

Phoun Sipaseut Speech

BK031511 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The ninth regular conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam was gallantly and officially opened in Vientiane on 2 July. Attending the conference were Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR; Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK; and Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs of the SRV. In an atmosphere of happiness filled with fraternal friendship and special militant solidarity, Phoun Sipaseut delivered the opening speech.

On behalf of the LPDR Government, Phoun Sipaseut welcomed the PRK and SRV Foreign Ministry delegations attending the ninth regular conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries in Vientiane. He said: The conference is being held in an international atmosphere of tension and complexity caused by the war intensification policy of the Reagan administration which is stepping up the arms race and continues to play the Chinese card, aimed at opposing the Soviet Union and various socialist countries.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists are currently facing many difficult problems and are being restrained in their aggressive policy, while the imperialists and reactionaries are internally faced with still deeper contradictions. At the same time, the three revolutionary currents continue to develop and are persistently expanding anti-imperialist forces to repulse their schemes and adventurous acts, with a view to safeguarding peace and tranquillity in the world.

Phoun Sipaseut stressed: The situation in Southeast Asia has become tense and complex as a result of the collusion between the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, the U.S. imperialists, and the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles to escalate a multifaceted war of destruction against the three Indochinese countries. Broad world opinion has come to realize more and more clearly the Chinese reactionary ruling clique's expansionist and hegemonist policy which is the main cause of tension and the lack of tranquillity in Southeast Asia. With the support of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and friends throughout the world, the three Indochinese peoples have successfully undergone difficulties and various new trials, have daily scored great achievements in all respects, and have grown in strength with each passing day.

The victories recorded by the Kampuchean people over the past 5 years have led the country to advance on the path of revival. Particularly, the victories recorded in the past dry season constitute a punishment to the remnants of Pol Pot and his colleagues -- tools of Beijing. The third withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea testifies to the growth, strength, durable tranquillity, and the irreversibility of the situation in Kampuchea.

Phoun Sipaseut added: The heroic Vietnamese people have resolutely and efficiently countered Chinese efforts to escalate the war and attack Vietnam's six border provinces. The Lao people are waging a struggle against adventurous acts by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, who have been incited by China to attack and occupy three Lao villages. They are being isolated by and unmasked before Thai public opinion as well as broad public opinion throughout the world.

He stressed: The various reasonable proposals for resolving problems in Southeast Asia advanced at the eighth conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries held in January 1984 served to promote meetings between ASEAN and Indochina and to contribute to the cause of building Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

At the ninth conference, the three foreign ministers jointly exchanged views and assessed the schemes and activities of the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles, who are colluding with the imperialists and other reactionary forces to sabotage and oppose the three Indochinese countries. At the same time, they outlined orientations, contents, and methods for their struggle on the diplomatic front to serve the cause of safeguarding and building each country. The conference ended on the afternoon of the same day after adopting an important communique.

Conference Communique

BK031140 Vientiane KPL in English 1111 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Vientiane, July 3rd (OANA-KPL) -- Following is the full text of the communique issued by the 9th conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam which was held here on July 2nd and was closed here on the same day:

The ninth conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was held in Vientiane on July 2nd, 1984.

1. The conference is pleased to note that despite new tensions and complexities created by the Chinese war escalation undertaken in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces against the three Indochinese countries, the situation over the last six months has evolved favourably for the cause of each respective country's national construction and defence. With the sympathy and support of the Soviet Union, the other socialist states and friendly countries throughout the world, the peoples of Laos-Kampuchea and Vietnam have continued to overcome difficulties and recorded new achievements in all fields, in a process of constant consolidation and growth. In particular the great achievements of the People's Republic of Kampuchea during the last period in the economic, military, political and diplomatic fields more than ever confirm the irreversibility of the situation in Kampuchea, the ever more enhanced position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the international arena in contrast with the ever weaker condition of the Pol Pot genocidal clique and of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea." The partial withdrawal last June of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea following those of 1982 and 1983, is a new vivid evidence of the firm growth and stability of the People's Republic of Kampuchea of the solidarity binding the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea together, and of the consistent policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to respect the Kampuchean people's independence and right to self-determination. This constitutes another eloquent manifestation of the policy of peace and of the goodwill of the three Indochinese countries. Worldwide public opinion has warmly welcomed this goodwill and realizes more and more clearly that the expansionist and hegemonist policy of the Chinese ruling circles is the root cause of the tension and instability prevailing in Southeast Asia.

2. The conference strongly condemns the new escalation undertaken against the three Indochinese countries by the reactionaries within the Chinese as well as the Thai ruling circles. Obviously the recent visit of the U.S. President Reagan to the People's Republic of China comes as yet another evidence of the collusion between the Chinese leadership and U.S. imperialism against the Soviet Union, the three Indochinese countries and the other states in the socialist community. In all evidence, despite its serious setbacks, the Chinese expansionist and hegemonists policy towards Southeast Asia and especially towards Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam remains quite unchanged.

China persists in strengthening its collusion with U.S. imperialism and the reactionary forces within the Thai ruling circles. The activities carried out by the Pol Pot clique with the assistance of China and Thailand with a view to undermining the Kampuchean people's edification process, the aggression staged by the Chinese authorities against the six Vietnamese border provinces and their concentration of troops to exert pressure along the Sino-Lao border in coordination with occupation of the three Lao hamlets in Sayaboury Province by the ultra-rightist reactionary [as received] in the Thai ruling circles taking place precisely after the visit to China of commander-in-chief of the Thai Army Athit Kamlang-ek, prove that the Beijing ruling circles are bent on implementing their policy of intensification of the multifaceted sabotage war against the Indochinese countries with a view to weakening Laos and Vietnam and to hindering the Kampuchean people's revival. The Chinese and Thai authorities' rejection of the proposals of negotiations put forth by the three Indochinese countries followed by the intensification of their activities against the latter more than ever expose the nature of their policy, which is to maintain tension along the borders of the three Indochinese countries with China and Thailand, oppose the growing trend in favour of dialogue between the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries, and undermine peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The conference expresses its total support to the just stand and the measures taken by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to fight back the Chinese attacks and resolutely demands that the Chinese authorities immediately withdraw their troops from the Vietnamese positions they are occupying and respond to the latter's peace proposals on the cessation of military hostilities along the Sino-Vietnamese border and the resumption of talks between the two countries. It resolutely demands from the Chinese authorities that they put an immediate end to their pressure at the Sino-Lao border, the use of their agents for sabotage and subversive activities against the Lao People's Democratic Republic as well as their collusion with Thailand in the use of the Pol Pot genocidal clique to undermine the Kampuchean people's revival. The Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam once again reaffirm their desire and resolve to do their utmost to restore the long-standing relations of friendship between the three peoples of Indochina and that of China and to normalise relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence, considering it an extremely important factor to guarantee peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The conference expresses its serious concern over the present tension at the Lao-Thai border and resolutely demands that the ultra-rightist reactionaries among the Thai authorities put an end to their violations of Laos' sovereignty and territorial integrity, withdraw all their troops from the three Lao villages they have occupied, return the Lac citizens they have detained and compensate for the losses and damages they have caused. It wholly supports the position of the Lao People's Democratic Republic expounded in the statement of June 13, 1984 by the Lao Foreign Ministry, as well as the measures taken by Laos with a view to safeguarding its sovereignty and territorial integrity and to restoring normal relations between Thailand and also in conformity with the spirit of the Thai-Lao joint statement of 1979, and in keeping with the mutual desire of the Lao and Thai peoples to maintain between them relations of good neighbourliness.

Concerning the situation at the Kampuchean-Thai border, the conference considers it imperative now to swiftly reach agreement on every possible measure aimed at ensuring peace and security for both sides along their common border under international guarantee and control.

In the interest of peace and stability in the region, the three Indochinese countries reiterate their desire to entertain relations of good neighbourliness with Thailand, to turn the Lao-Thai and Kampuchean-Thai borders into frontiers of peace and friendship, and to settle all problems arising from their relations with Thailand by way of negotiations.

3. The conference has reviewed a number of diplomatic activities of the Indochinese countries since the eighth conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of the three countries. It highly appraises the results of Minister Hun Sen's visit to Africa. These results bear evidence to the constantly growing international prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The conference welcomes the fruitful activities of the leaders of the Lao Foreign Ministry in consolidating Laos' international position and contributing to the cause of peace and cooperation in the region. It views favourably the positive results of the talks between the foreign minister of Vietnam and his Indonesian and Australian counterparts. The conference takes note that although differences still exist between them, both the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries share a common desire to and common interest in easing tension, strengthening mutual understanding and finding ways to gradually bring about durable peace and stability in Southeast Asia without foreign intervention, in conformity with the interests of all countries in the region and with that of world peace.

The three Indochinese countries consider that striving for durable peace and stability in Southeast Asia constitutes a long process that demands understanding and cooperation from all sides concerned. To start this process, a dialogue should be immediately initiated between the two ASEAN and Indochinese groups of countries with a view to discussing urgent problems of concern to both sides.

The three Indochinese countries hold that the ASEAN proposal of September 21, 1983, and that of the three Indochinese countries put forth in the January 29, 1984, communique of the eighth conference of their foreign ministers as well as all other proposals from both sides should be taken as a basis of discussion on an equal footing and in mutual respect.

In response to ASEAN's approval of Indonesia's continued dialogue with Vietnam on the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the three Indochinese countries welcome Vietnam's continued dialogue with Indonesia as well as with the other ASEAN countries on questions of mutual concern to both groups of countries.

The conference considers that the dialogue between the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries will provide an important prelude for the easing of tension and the progression towards peace and stability in the region. The conference calls upon the countries of the world that show concern for peace in Southeast Asia, to help foster this dialogue and to contribute to the cause of peace, stability and cooperation in the region.

Vientiane, July 2, 1984

Press Conference Held

BK031114 Vientiane KPL in English 1100 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Vientiane, July 3 (OANA-KPL) -- The spokesman of the 9th conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea Phongsavat Boupha, this afternoon, gave a press conference here to announce the success of the said conference.

Addressing the local and foreign correspondents, Phongsavat Boupha said that this conference held in this Vientiane on July 2 took place at the time when region and the world are facing the complexed danger due to the putting into action the war monger policy and escalating military adventures of the imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists.

The conference, he said, has assessed the achievements scored in the first six months of the year in each country regarding the fulfillment of tasks of national defence and socialist construction.

The spokesman of the conference of foreign ministers also underlined some points of importance in the communique of the 9th conference so as to prove the good will of the three Indochinese countries in wanting to render peace and stability to the region.

Here Phongsavat Boupha quoted the communique as stating that: "The conference views favorably the positive results of the talks between the foreign minister of Vietnam and his Indonesian and Australian counterparts. The conference takes note that although differences still exist between them, both ASEAN and the Indochinese countries share the common interest in easing tension, strengthening mutual understanding and finding ways to gradually bring about durable peace and stability in Southeast Asia without foreign intervention, in conformity with the interests of all countries in the region and with that of the world peace."

He further said that the three Indochinese countries consider that the striving for durable peace and stability in Southeast Asia constitutes a long process that demands understanding and cooperation from all sides concerned. To start this process, a dialogue should be immediately initiated between the two ASEAN and Indochinese groups of countries with a view to discussing urgent problems of concern to both sides.

Still on this question, Phongsavat further said that the three Indochinese countries hold that the ASEAN proposal of September 21, 1983, and that of the eighth conference of their foreign ministers as well as all other proposals from both sides should be taken as a basis of discussion on an equal footing and in mutual respect.

In response to ASEAN's proposal of Indonesia's continued dialogue with Vietnam on the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the three Indochinese countries welcome Vietnam's continued dialogue with Indonesia as well as with the other ASEAN countries on questions of mutual concern to both groups of countries.

The conference considers that the dialogue between the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries will provide an important prelude for the easing of tension and the progression towards peace and stability in the region. And he made a final appeal echoing that of the 9th conference of foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam that the conference calls upon the countries of the world that show concern for peace in Southeast Asia, to help foster this dialogue and to contribute to the cause of peace, stability and cooperation in the region.

In answering the question as why this ninth conference instead of being held in Ho Chi Minh City as scheduled should be held in Vientiane, Phongsavat Boupha said that due to the present Lao-Thai border situation, the Lao side had proposed that it be held in Vientiane so as to be able to aptly present the development of the problem as it is. As at this conference, the Lao side has informed the foreign ministers of Vietnam and Kampuchea the antagonistic acts of provocation of the Thai and the Lao measures to solve the situation which were welcomed by Vietnam and Kampuchea.

WORLD: ROCKET FIRE EXCHANGED WITH LAO TROOPS

BK050915 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 5 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] Nong Khai -- Deputy Governor Prida Nisaicharoen has asked the Thai Embassy in Vientiane to protest against a Laotian attack on a Thai border village in this north-eastern province early yesterday. In a telephone interview with the WORLD this morning, Prida said Laotian troops stationed at Ban Pak San fired several M60 rockets and machinegun rounds into a Thai village in Bung Kan District about 1 a.m. yesterday. The attack wounded a Thai villager and damaged several houses, said Prida, who inspected the village this morning.

Thai soldiers retaliated with rockets until the Laotians stopped firing. The exchange of rocket fire lasted about an hour, Prida said. The wounded Thai, Chasi Yukhong, was in hospital in Bung Kan District this morning.

BORDER PASS WITH LAOS OPENED; TRADE TALKS FOLLOW

BK041219 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] On 27 June, a border pass was opened at the Thai-Lao border in Chiang Rai Province to link Chiang Khong District with Houai Sai District of Laos' Bokeo Province.

On the same day, the local officials of the two countries also held constructive talks on bilateral trade issues. The Thai delegation was headed by the assistant to deputy governor of Chinag Rai Province while the Lao side was led by the Chairman of Bokeo provincial administrative committee whose post is equivalent to that of a Thai provincial deputy governor. Both sides held talks in the atmosphere of mutual understanding and agreed to promote and further expand bilateral trade between their two provinces.

LAOS POSTPONES PARTICIPATION IN FISHERY PROJECT

BK040136 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Laos will postpone its part in the joint release of 20,000 giant catfish fry into the Mekong River until political tension with Thailand eases. A Laotian Embassy official said the scheduled July 13 operation had to be postponed because of the border row involving three Uttaradit Province villages. Third Secretary Seng Soukhaphong claimed the tension would be eased by a Thai military withdrawal from the villages.

"We are not ready for the joint release. We have to find a better time," he said.

The ceremony to release the fry in Nakhon Phanom Province was to have been presided over by Agriculture Minister Narong Wongwan and his Laotian counterpart Inkong Mahavong. Fishery Department Deputy Director-General Dr Photprasop Suraswadi said he had not been told of the development and arrangements would go ahead as planned. If Laos wanted to postpone the date, the department would consider the request, he said. But if the release were put off too long, the rapidly growing fry would overcrowd the breeding ponds and many would die.

Dr Photprasop said the department has about 120,000 fry of about 15cm as against about 500,000 hatched by artificial insemination early last May. The sooner the release, the better. It would benefit fishermen on both sides of the river, he said. The fry are expected to weigh more than 20 kg in the first year after their release, he added.

Both countries have agreed to jointly release 20,000 fry of pla buk, the world's largest river fish, which is an endangered species. The release in the middle of the river off That Phanom was scheduled to mark the Buddhist Lent Day. A batch of fry would also be donated to Laos for release in the Nam Ngum Dam near Vientiane. More would be released at the river border in Phayao, Loei and Ubon Ratchathani. Most of the fry are being raised at the National Inland Fishery Institute in Bangkok, Phayao Fishery Station and some in Chiang Mai and Tak.

VOFA REVIEWS RELATIONS, COOPERATION WITH LAOS

BK021214 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Lao 1230 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Article: "Thai-Lao Good Neighborly Relations"]

[Text] Thailand and Laos are two good neighboring countries sharing similar customs and traditions and a long stretch of border. People living in the border areas have exchanged visits since ancient times. Despite occasional conflicts caused by misunderstanding, the two countries are like teeth and tongue. It is natural that they can correct their misunderstandings and resolve problems.

In the past the relations between our two countries have gradually developed and progressed. Thai and Lao leaders at both the government and local levels have constantly exchanged visits. During a visit to Laos by former Prime Minister General Kriangsak Chamanan in 1979 at the invitation of Lao Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan, a joint statement was signed on 6 January 1979 by the two countries' leaders, reflecting the intentions of Thailand and Laos toward the time-honored close relations between the Thai and Lao peoples. In this statement, they affirmed to develop bilateral relations; respect each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; and resolve disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the UN Charter on the basis of equality.

Thailand has firmly adhered to the spirit of the joint statement and attached special importance to its relations with Laos. This can be seen from events in the past year. The Thai Cabinet adopted a decision to send 200 metric tons of glutinous rice to Laos per the Lao Government's request without any conditions or obligations attached. In addition, to display its sincerity and good intentions toward Laos, the Thai Government repatriated Lao refugees who wished to return home to Lao authorities. From 1980, when the first repatriation took place, to 1983, 554 Lao refugees were sent home. Moreover, at various international conferences Thailand has constantly given support to Laos. For example, at the conference of landlocked countries held at the office of ESCAP, which is a UN regional organization in Bangkok, in November 1983, Thailand gave effective support to landlocked Laos. In this regard, Thailand is willing to cooperate with Laos as a close neighbor.

At the round table conference of the least developed countries in the Asian and Pacific region held in Geneva in May 1983 to seek ways to assist the least developed countries in their economic development, Thailand, a developing country, gave support to Laos. This can be seen from the opening ceremony of the conference in which the Lao delegate expressed thanks to Thailand for cooperating with Laos.

Another important regional cooperation program is the Mekong River development project. According to this project, Thailand has purchased electric power from Laos for domestic consumption. The money for this purpose has become a main source of income for Laos. In 1982, Thailand paid over \$22.5 million, or about half of Laos' income from export for the whole year, for the electric power.

On 21 June 1984, the Chiang Rai provincial administration will facilitate the exchange of goods by opening a border pass. Laos will export wood, forest products, leather, and (?herbs) to Thailand and will import garments, toothpaste, sewing machines, dry cell batteries, and detergents.

Moreover, Thailand and Laos will jointly release 500,000 giant catfish fry successfully bred by the Thai Fishery Department into the Mekong River for the peoples of the two countries as a gesture of Thai-Lao friendship and peace. Regarding Australia's intention to purchase 2,000 metric tons of rice from Thailand for giving to Laos as aid, Thai officials concerned have provided facilities for this matter.

Regarding local-level relations, local officials of the two countries have constantly exchanged visits. During last year's ending of the Buddhist Lent, Laos' Vientiane Province sent boats to take part in a boat racing competition with Thailand's Nong Khai Province, thus further tightening the bilateral solidarity and relations.

It may be said that no other countries in this region have a closer relationship than Thailand and Laos. The Thai people and government are sincere with and have good intentions toward the Lao people and government. They want to see Laos a peaceful and prosperous country and wish to ensure the continuation of good relations between the two countries.

PRASONG WARNS AUSTRALIANS ABOUT SRV PROPAGANDA

BK030137 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] A team of Australian politicians was advised yesterday not to be misled by Vietnamese propaganda and not to accept Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea as a fait accompli.

The delegation, led by Senator E.A. Robertson, arrived in Bangkok last week after visiting Vietnam and Kampuchea. Yesterday, they called on Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin and National Security Council (NSC) Chief Sqn-Ldr [Squadron Leader] Prasong Sunsiri.

A source said the Australians appeared impressed by statements from some Kampuchean who said they were better off under the Hanoi-controlled regime than under the Khmer Rouge.

The source said the NSC chief told the MP's not to be misled by Hanoi's propaganda to the extent of disregarding Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea, which is a blatant violation of international law.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong reportedly said Thailand recognises the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which includes the Khmer Rouge, but not the genocidal policy of the former Pol Pot regime.

"If Australia does not support the Khmer Rouge, it still can support the other two factions in the Coalition Government," Sqn-Ldr Prasong was quoted as saying.

The delegation was also encouraged to undertake more fact-finding missions, especially to the two non-communist resistance factions, before deciding too quickly in favour of Hanoi. The source said the NSC chief told the MP's how Hanoi hailed the Khmer Rouge when they took power in 1975 and dumped them when they rejected Vietnam's overtures.

The mission will today visit refugee camps at Nong Samet and Sanlo Cha-ngan and meet with Prince Ranariddh Sihanouk and Dr Abdul Gaffar, representatives of the two non-communist resistance forces.

KAPITSA, USSR MEDIA BRIEFED ON LAOS CONFERENCE

Meeting With Kapitsa

BK031633 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 3 -- M. Kapitsa, vice foreign minister of the U.S.S.R., received in Moscow Monday the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean ambassadors to the Soviet Union.

In the reception, the Indochinese ambassadors informed the Soviet official of the 9th Indochinese foreign ministers conference. They particularly noted that the conference had pointed out that the recent partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea was further proof of the Kampuchean revolutions growth and of the goodwill of the three Indochinese countries.

For his part, M. Kapitsa strongly denounced China's hostile acts against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and the recent armed provocations by the reactionary forces in Thailand against the Lao people. He renewed the Soviet Union's full support for the initiatives put forth by the three countries in Indochina aimed at easing the situation and creating an atmosphere of mutual trust in the region.

Moscow Press Conference

OW041812 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 4 -- A press conference was jointly held in Moscow yesterday by the Lao and Kampuchean abmassadors and the Vietnamese charge d'affaires a.i. to the Soviet Union to introduce the results of the 9th conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam organized in Vientiane on Monday.

It was attended by representatives of the press department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, correspondents of the newspapers PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA, the Soviet news agencies TASS and APN, the radio and television networks and other Soviet publications.

Speaking on this occasion, Lao Ambassador Khamta Douangthongla spoke of the basic content of the (?latest) Indochinese foreign ministers' conference. He brought out the new achievements recorded by the three Indochinese countries in the recent past and denounced the new acts of war escalation undertaken by China in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces against the three Indochinese countries. He highlighted the latters' goodwill towards easing tension and maintaining peace and stability in the region.

The Lao and Kampuchean ambassadors and the Vietnamese charge d'affaires a.i. exchanged views with the journalists on the situation in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

SOVIET-SRV FILM AIRS ON MOSCOW TELEVISION

OW040923 Hanoi VNA in English 0845 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 3 -- A new documentary television film entitled "Stars of Fraternity" jointly produced by Vietnam and the Soviet Union was screened on July 2 by the central television station of the U.S.S.R.

The 30 minute-long film traces the deep roots of the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship founded by Lenin and President Ho Chi Minh and consolidated through the activities of the U.S.S.R.-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation and the long-term program for development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Television viewers can see Soviet specialists and Vietnamese engineers and workers working side by side at the construction sites of major projects such as the Hoa Binh and Tri An hydro-electric power plants, the Pha Lai thermal power plant, the Bim Son cement works, the Thang Long bridge and the trade unions cultural palace. Each project is conceived as a star of Vietnamese Soviet fraternity.

The film is another contribution to enhancing the firm friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

GROMYKO'S MEETING WITH PRC OFFICIAL VIEWED

BK040429 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] On 2 July, Gromyko, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, received PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who is now visiting the Soviet Union. According to XINHUA, at this meeting, Qian Qichen said that improvement of Sino-Soviet relations should not affect the interests of any third country. Nevertheless, Deputy Foreign Minister Qian mentioned three obstacles and demanded that the Soviet Union respond to three essential demands before normalization of relations between the two countries can be achieved. Their demands are: The Soviet Union must withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, stop all kinds of assistance to Vietnam, and move its troops from the Sino-Soviet border.

Public opinion observed that there are very contradictory things in the Chinese stand. This is because while proposing not to harm the interests of any third country as a principle to be observed in improving Sino-Soviet relations, the conditions the Chinese side has imposed on the Soviet Union are obviously harmful to the interests of third countries.

The Soviet foreign minister responded to these demands by Qian Qichen. He said: The Soviet stand is that the Soviet Union has no authority over third countries. It is also known that prior to Qian Qichen's arrival in Moscow, Beijing's propaganda mouthpieces launched a slander campaign against the Soviet Union, using rude and absurd words. This made public opinion wonder if Qian Qichen's Soviet Union trip is significant. How fallacious is Beijing's frequent claim that it desires normalization of relations with the Soviet Union!

NHAN DAN CONCLUDES COMMENTARY ON CPC ANNIVERSARY

OW041331 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Jul 84

["Second half" of 1 July NHAN DAN commentary: "A Big Threat to the World Revolutionary Movement"]

[Text] What do the Chinese party leaders want? China's middle-of-the-road theory is a clear manifestation of the extremely odious pragmatism based on Deng Xiaoping's adage that, be it black or white, a cat is good provided it can catch mice. They attempt to take advantage of the sharp contradictions between the two systems. In their view, be it a black or white cat or something else, it is good provided it can benefit their program of the four modernizations and boost the economic and military potential of big-nationality chauvinism, expansionism, and hegemonism.

Advancing a foreign policy free from all ideological content, the Beijing reactionary authorities try to confuse right and wrong. On the one hand, they want to take advantage of both the United States and the Soviet Union; on the other, they put up the billboard of peace and revolution to oppose both "superpowers" in a bid to hoodwink the Third World countries and use this as a political basis for their world hegemony. This is the truth about the insidious and vicious strategy and tactics of the Chinese party leaders.

The Beijing reactionary authorities have betrayed Marxism-Leninism and denied its class content. While carrying out their consistent wild ambition, they have committed and continue to commit the grave crimes of violating the proletarian internationalist principle and of splitting and undermining the international communist movement, the national liberation movement, and the socialist system in the world. In the meantime, they go all out to advertise "Chinese-style socialism," thereby negating the universal laws of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Under the pretext of the (?Soviet threat), the Chinese party leaders slander the Soviet Union, peddle their principle of "independence" in relations among parties and states, and advocate narrow nationalism. In fact, they are acting as a Trojan horse in an attempt to disturb the army battle between the forces of peace and war, revolution and counter-revolution, and socialism and imperialism. They have craftily played the splittist trick and divided the socialist community into two different groups, saying this country is a socialist state and that country is not. In addition, they have directed the spearhead at the Soviet Union and isolated Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. They have pushed a policy of instigating anti-Sovietism and inciting invasion and have exaggerated the national characteristics of the various communist and workers parties, while going all out to support Maoist organizations in acting against these parties.

The purpose of the so-called new strategy pursued by the Chinese party leaders is to use the so-called "independence" principle as a basis to draw some countries and parties into adopting eclecticism. Apparently, this is a very dangerous sabotage aimed at weakening the united solidarity front of revolutionary forces. While doing this, our class enemies are gathering forces in the world, exposing their extremely bellicose, aggressive, and heinous nature.

In the reality of the world today, however, the Chinese party leaders' policy is fraught with contradictions. First of all, their policy, in the world arena, bumps into a main obstacle, that is, the Soviet Union, the mainstay of peace and revolution. Their policy of expansion into Southeast Asia finds a main obstacle in Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, which are resolved to defend their independence and socialism and struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

No matter what pretext the Chinese party leaders use, they can in no way conceal their true features. Their expansionism and hegemonism have become the natural allies of imperialism. Since they want to use the technology and capital of the United States, Japan, and other Western countries to achieve the four modernizations, they have to pay a price for this. Quite obviously, the basic essence of China's current line is to collude with the imperialist forces headed by the United States and to oppose the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the world peace and revolutionary movements.

The world is witnessing an increasing collusion between China on the one hand and the United States and Japan on the other. In fact, Washington is considering the policy of the Beijing reactionary authorities as part of its own anticommunist and anti-Soviet policy and part of its Pacific doctrine, in a vain attempt to force the Soviet Union to cope with two fronts at the same time.

The world is also witnessing the Chinese reactionary authorities' collusion with the United States in pushing an increasingly hostile policy against the revolution of the three Indochinese countries. It was not accidental that former U.S. President Carter once said that the revolutionary signboard put up by China served the interests of the United States.

Internally, China is pushing so-called "Chinese-style socialism," the deceptive nature of which has been revealed more and more clearly by its capitalist features. In rural areas, they have abolished the system of agricultural production cooperatives and revived capitalism in one way or another. They are carrying out a policy of opening to the outside world, with their foreign economic relations and trade oriented toward markets in capitalist countries. All this is, to a serious extent, damaging the socialist foundation laid in the early period after the victory of the Chinese revolution.

The Chinese party leaders claim that they are "creatively developing Marxism." This is an out-and-out lie. As a matter of fact, they are pushing a line of carrying out counterrevolutionary acts by waving the signboard of revolution. This is a big threat to the destiny of China and to the world revolutionary movement.

INDIA'S NATWAR SINGH CALLS ON LEADERS, LEAVES

OW041748 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 4 -- A delegation of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs led by its Secretary Natwar Singh visited Vietnam from June 28 to July 4 at the invitation of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry. During their stay, the Indian guests paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, and visited the late president's home and office.

They were warmly received by chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, to whom Natwar Singh delivered a letter from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Chairman Pham Van Dong thanked Secretary Natwar Singh and asked him to convey his warm greetings to the Indian prime minister.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach also received the Indian delegation.

The Indian delegation held talks with a delegation of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry headed by Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan. Also present at the talks were Indian Ambassador to Vietnam Kuldip Shadap, and Budiraga, chief of the South Asia Department of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs. On the Vietnamese side were Nguyen Van Ich, deputy-chief of the Council of Ministers' office, and Nguyen Dac Mao, deputy head of the Fourth Department for Asia of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry.

The two delegations exchanged views on measures to broaden and strengthen the relationship between the two countries, and discussed regional and international questions of mutual concern. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Secretary Natwar Singh attended a ceremony for the signing of a credit agreement between India and Vietnam.

The Indian guests toured Ho Chi Minh City where they attended a ceremony for the handing over of three Indian diesel locomotives to Vietnam. They also visited several scenic spots in Vietnam.

The Indian delegation left Hanoi today, successfully concluding its visit to Vietnam.

VDP CELEBRATES 40TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

Grand Meeting Held

OW301829 Hanoi VNA in English 1610 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 30 -- A grand meeting in honour of the 40th founding anniversary of the Vietnam Democratic Party (V.D.P.) was jointly held here this evening by the Central Committee of the V.D.P. and its Hanoi committee.

The meeting was attended by members of the V.D.P. Central Committee and representatives of the party at central and local levels.

It was also honoured with the presence of Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council; Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Le Quang Dao, secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Huynh Tan Phat, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; Xuan Thuy, Presidium member of the V.F.F. Central Committee; Hoang Minh Giam, deputy secretary general of the Vietnam Socialist Party; Pham The Duyet, vice president and secretary general of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions; and Nguyen Thi Hang, secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

In his speech, Nghiem Xuan Yem, secretary general of the V.D.P. said: "The contributions made by the Democratic Party in the past 40 years have been recognized by the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese state with the conferment of the Ho Chi Minh order, first class, on the V.D.P." He called on all cadres and members of the V.D.P. to continue marching forward on the victorious path of the revolution charted by President Ho Chi Minh and the C.P.V.

On behalf of the C.P.V. Central Committee, Vo Chi Cong read out the congratulations letter of the C.P.V. He then presented the V.D.P. with a banner embroidered with this inscription: "Let's unite and strive for the socialist fatherland and for world peace".

In his welcome speech, President Huynh Tan Phat said: "The V.D.P. has done its best to carry out the various tasks of the revolution and made worthy contributions to the struggle against foreign aggression, for national liberation and reunification and for socialism. The V.D.P. has proved itself to be a genuine revolutionary organization always loyal to the entire people's revolutionary cause, and an active and reliable member of the national united front with worthy contributions to the nation's glorious victory".

On behalf of the Vietnam Socialist Party, Hoang Minh Giam said: "We are proud of the solidarity between our two parties. Our two parties, guided by President Ho Chi Minh and wholeheartedly assisted by the Communist Party of Vietnam, have actively contributed to building and broadening the national solidarity based on the worker-peasant alliance, and shared a complete political and spiritual unity, one of the important factors guaranteeing every victory of the Vietnamese revolution.

CPV Pays Congratulatory Call

OW301819 Hanoi VNA in English 1603 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 30 -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Fatherland Front called at the office of the Vietnam Democratic Party here this afternoon to congratulate the party on its 40th anniversary.

The delegation included Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V.C.C. and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the C.P.V.C.C.; Le Quang Dao, secretary of the C.P.V.C.C.; and Xuan Thuy, Presidium member of the Fatherland Front Central Committee. It was warmly welcomed by Nghiem Xuan Yem, general secretary of the Democratic Party, and representatives of the party's committees from various localities.

Speaking on this occasion, Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed his joy at the remarkable achievements of the Democratic Party in its revolutionary activities during the past 40 years, describing those achievements as worthy contributions to the Vietnamese revolution. He conveyed the warm greetings of the leaders of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front to the leaders, and members of the Democratic Party, and expressed his wish that the Democratic Party would make still greater contributions to the entire people's cause of socialist construction and national defence.

For his part, Nghiem Xuan Yem expressed the confidence of the Democratic Party in the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and its determination to do everything in its power to contribute to the revolutionary cause of the entire people led by the C.P.V. Also on this occasion, a delegation of the Communist Party, People's and Fatherland Front Committees of Hanoi led by Le Van Luong, member of the C.P.V.C.C. and secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee yesterday paid a visit to the office of the Hanoi Committee of the Vietnam Democratic Party.

VFF Decorates VDP Committees

OW011711 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 1 -- The Certificate of Merit, First Class, was presented this morning to the Democratic Party [VDP] committees of Hanoi, Haiphong, Nam Dinh, Vinh, Thanh, and Phu Tho, on the occasion of the party's 40th anniversary, by decision of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee. Present at the ceremony held for this purpose at the party office in Hanoi were Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary president of the Fatherland Front; Huynh Tan Phat, president of the Presidium of the Front Central Committee, and Xuan Thuy, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Party Committee of the Front.

Nghiem Xuan Yem, secretary general of the Democratic Party, delivered a speech reviewing the achievements and contributions of the party over the past 40 years. He expressed gratitude to the Communist Party, the state and the Fatherland Front for their assistance to the democratic party at the various stages of the revolution. Then, president Huynh Tan Phat presented the certificate of merit to the above-said party committees.

Anniversary Greetings Sent

OW301825 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 30 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam (C.P.V.) today sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Democratic Party (V.D.P.) extending its warmest greetings to the Democratic Party on the occasion of its 40th founding anniversary (June 30). The letter highly valued the contributions made by the V.D.P. to the various stages of the Vietnamese revolution, expressed the C.P.V.'s fraternal solidarity with the V.D.P., and its gratitude to the V.D.P. for its solidarity and cooperation with the C.P.V. throughout the revolutionary struggle. The letter expressed the wish that the V.D.P. would continue with its glorious cause and obtain brilliant achievements in the current stage of the revolution.

Article Praises VDP

BK301028 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Jun 84

[From review of NHAN DAN for 30 June 1984]

[Text] The paper carries an article by Comrade Nghiem Xuan Yem, general secretary of the Vietnam Democratic Party, entitled "Sincere in Our Ardent Love for the Country and Socialism, Let Us Be Determined To Create a Change for the Better While Continuing To Move Forward." The article reads in part:

As a revolutionary political party and an active member of the National United Front, under the glorious banner which has been held high by President Ho and the CPV over the past half a century, with its sincerity in proceeding from an ardent love for the country to a love for socialism, and with firm confidence, the Vietnam Democratic Party has closely associated itself with the cause of achieving great unity among the entire people and with the revolutionary struggle for national independence and socialism. The party pledges to direct itself toward implementing revolutionary and strategic missions of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. The party will do its utmost to create a change for the better while continuing to move forward to join with the entire people in overcoming all difficulties, defeating all enemies, and fulfilling all assigned missions.

NHAN DAN Hails VDP

OW300815 Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 30 -- Nhan Dan, central organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam, today highly values the contributions of the Vietnam Democratic Party to the past national and democratic revolution as well as to the present socialist revolution. In its editorial welcoming the 40th anniversary of the party, the paper says:

"Forty years ago, on June 30, 1944 with the heartfelt assistance of the Indochinese Communist Party, the Vietnam Democratic Party came into being. Right after its founding, the party joined the Viet Minh (Vietnam League for National Independence) sided with the Communist Party and the mass organisations affiliated to the front to fight against the Japanese fascists and the French colonialists and took part in the general uprising to seize power helping to bring the 1945 August revolution to success.

"Over the past forty years," the paper continues, "the Vietnam democratic republic has made worthy contributions to the glorious revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people. During that time, it has step by step matured and developed to become a genuine revolutionary party rallying progressive, patriotic and socialist-minded persons among the intellectuals, industrialists, traders and the national bourgeoisie.

"In all periods of the revolution, the Vietnam Democratic Party has always supported the domestic and foreign policies of the Communist Party and the state of Vietnam, closely united with other members in the National United Front, actively taken part in the resistance wars against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, in the socialist transformation and construction in the north, in the struggle to liberate the south and reunify the country with a view to completing the national people's democratic revolution and taking the whole country to socialism. It has together with the whole country resolutely struggled to defend the socialist homeland in face of the aggressive and sabotage schemes and acts of the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces. It has actively contributed to strengthening the militant solidarity between the Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Lao peoples, strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the Vietnamese people, the Soviet people and the people of other socialist countries, wholeheartedly supported the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The Vietnam Democratic Party has made outstanding contributions to further strengthening the unity of the entire people, played a worthy role in the Vietnam Fatherland Front and in the National Assembly, contributed to accelerating the implementation of the socio-economic tasks and the national defence task."

NHAN DAN further noted that over the past forty years, the Vietnam Democratic Party has always closely united with the Communist Party of Vietnam in the arduous fights as well as in the glorious days of victory". "The relations of solidarity, long-term cooperation, mutual trust and assistance between the two parties have not ceased to developed," the paper says in conclusion.

FINANCE MINISTRY REVIEWS TAX COLLECTION WORK

BK040806 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] The Ministry of Finance recently held a nationwide conference to review the 1983 industrial and business tax collection. According to the conference, in 1983 the nation's industrial and business tax sector achieved 115 percent of the tax collection norm, or twice more than in 1982 and 4.3 times more than in 1981. This is the 4th year that the industrial and business tax sector has exceeded the state set plan norms.

In 1984 the financial sector must accelerate the tax collection task, appropriately allot a budget for this task that will result in optimal savings and cash, thereby achieving a balance among budget inflow, expenditures, and cash. At the same time, the financial sector must participate in the tasks of expanding the socialist battleground and rationally regulating the income of people of all strata. It must closely follow up the price situation, promptly adjust business income, inspect the quantity of goods and traders' activities, especially illegal merchants, smugglers, and monopoly traders, strictly inspect and control various kinds of state-controlled strategic goods; and accelerate the collection of taxes levied on goods, the shipment of goods, and the slaughterhouse, as well as other taxes at communications centers.

The financial sector in the days ahead must pay attention to enhancing the political background of the cadres and personnel of the industrial and business tax sector and provide them with training in specialized tasks, ethics, and quality of a revolutionary cadre in order to enable them to triumphantly carry out their political task with confidence in the present revolutionary stage.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN SPEAKS ON U.S. BASES, URANIUM MINING

BK041246 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 4 Jul 84

[From the "Australian Insight" program moderated by [Sue McAlister]

[Text] Uranium, joint American-Australian defense bases on Australian soil, disarmament, and peace -- they are just some of the major issues which will be debated next week by 99 delegates at the biannual national conference of the Australian Labor Party [ALP]. Labor in Australia is in government at the national level under the prime ministership of Mr Bob Hawke and in four of the six state governments. The national conference is the highest policy-making body of the Labor Party. So what its 99 participants decide next week will determine Australia's official policy on a very wide range of issues.

The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Bill Hayden, is playing a key role in trying to get the national conference to adopt certain policies. He has already spoken about the need as he sees it for Australia to have good relations with Indonesia. Now, he has just made a major speech at the National Press Club in Canberra, and John Lombard was there for Radio Australia.

[Begin recording] [Hayden] I shall come directly to the point, and the point is to explain why the government's informed and principled view is that the mining and export of uranium and the presence here of the joint American-Australian defense facilities are (?integral) to our pursuit of arms control and disarmament.

[Lombard] This was a serious, blunt-speaking Bill Hayden. Throughout his half-hour speech and nearly 1 hour of questions, the foreign minister repressed his natural inclination to be at times humorous, even facetious. It was also a carefully written speech which was aimed not only at the audience of diplomats, public servants, and journalists but also very much at the 99 delegates who will make up next week's national conference of the Labor Party. Two of the biggest issues are those that Mr Hayden concentrated on -- the mining and export of uranium and the future of the joint Australian-American defense facilities in Australia. The government's critics and the left wing of the Labor Party want to leave Australia's vast reserves of uranium in the ground, and they want to close down the bases because they say they make Australia a nuclear target. Mr Hayden rejects that notion.

[Hayden] Those who want the government to do a U-turn on the joint facilities and uranium are suffering from a delusion which is truly dangerous. We're proposing...[Hayden changes thought] What they are proposing won't help peace at all. It will destroy it.

[Lombard] Mr Hayden urged the public around the world to push for the superpowers to disarm, as he said experience had shown that disarmament would be a long, complex, and tortuous process.

[Hayden] The fact is axiomatic [word indistinct]. But I have to point it out because I think it's not yet generally appreciated. While the government's program aims at arms control and disarmament, when the supply and development of nuclear weapons are controlled, then we can concentrate on disarmament. Merely passing virtuous or righteous resolutions about the bomb at meetings would not change this -- no genie with a magic lamp in this business. The superpowers will disarm because people everywhere are demanding it. That's true. The louder the demand, the more the powers have to look into it. But they won't disarm unilaterally, and they won't disarm tomorrow, and they won't disarm at the end of next week because the ALP national conference had insisted on it.

[Lombard] Mr Hayden said Australia had already done much to help moves to bring about a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, and he revealed that the Americans had now decided to support efforts to resume talks about that treaty.

[Hayden] United States Secretary of State George Shultz today had sent me a letter formally notifying us that the United States supports the formula by which the treaty can be discussed at Geneva. I intend to send a personal message to Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko seeking his support. Australia is now attempting to get acceptance for the formula from the rest of the members of the Geneva conference. In other words, the proposal for a comprehensive test ban treaty is now back on the agenda, and that's been no easy issue for the Americans. It has taken months of careful discussion and negotiation between us. The achievement has been made possible because of the Americans' interest in progress on the treaty and their declared goodwill towards Australia. It has been made possible by dint of devoted, capable, and persistent work by officers of my department -- the Department of Foreign Affairs. It has been made possible because of the Australian Government's standing in the area of arms control and disarmament.

[Lombard] On the joint American-Australian facilities, Mr Hayden said they made a major contribution to the deterrence of nuclear war because they monitor the activities by the superpowers. He said it would be wrong to deduce that nuclear war would be avoided if the facilities were abolished.

[Hayden] The joint facilities contribute to deterrence by providing early warning of developments which threaten the peace. If we were to abolish them we would be aiming a blow -- a major blow -- at the cause of peace through arms control. I urge the same (?care) on those who are demanding the breakup of Australia's uranium industry; I also urge those involved in the debate to recognize that with uranium, as with the joint facilities, no one side has all the right and all the principles. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS UN COMMITTEE ON KAMPUCHEA

BK050310 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Representatives of a special United Nations Committee on Kampuchea have held talks in Canberra with the foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, and officials from his department. The four-man delegation from the Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea was led by Senegal's ambassador to the UN, Mr Massamba Sarre. Mr Sarre said the committee wanted to hear Mr Hayden's views on the Kampuchea's situation, following his recent visit to Hanoi, Beijing, Moscow, and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN. Radio Australia's Canberra correspondent, Jim Bonner, said the delegation was also keen to hear about the visit to Australia in March of Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach. The UN seeks the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and free elections under UN supervision with no external interference.

SRV REQUESTS ACCELERATED INTAKE OF MIGRANTS

BK031222 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Vietnam wants Australia to speed up its intake of migrants under the orderly departure program. It says it has a waiting list of 5,000 people who already have received exit visas to leave for Australia. In a request it says has been delivered to the Australian Embassy in Hanoi, Vietnam has suggested Australia accept 500 migrants under the program at least until the end of the year. Radio Australia's Bangkok correspondent, (Geoffrey Leach), says that although 60,000 Vietnamese have migrated worldwide under the orderly departure since its inception 5 years ago, there appears to be as many people again still waiting. Hanoi says it has issued exit visas to another 70,000 people, 5,000 of whom want to live in Australia. Under the program so far, Australia has accepted about 2,500 Vietnamese migrants, about 1,000 of them this year. Many have joined relatives who escaped by land or by boat before the program began.

MOKHTAR ON AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY'S LEFT WING

BK291356 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] For the second time in 2 days, the Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar, has strongly criticized attitudes in Australia toward Indonesia. In his latest attack, Dr Mokhtar claimed that support by the left wing of the ruling Australian Labor Party [ALP] for the East Timor independence movement was jeopardizing relations between Australia and Indonesia.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS said the foreign minister told a news conference in Jakarta that the views of the left wing did not reflect the opinion of the majority of Australians.

In an earlier statement, Dr Mokhtar was quoted as saying that relations with Australia over East Timor had reached a stage where it could be advisable to downgrade diplomatic ties.

In his renewed criticism, Dr Mokhtar said he had the impression that the majority of Australians either had no definite views or held a good opinion of Indonesia. He said the Labor Party's left wing should consider these other viewpoints before deciding at next month's national party conference whether to press for what he called the derecognition of Indonesian sovereignty in East Timor. However, the foreign minister added that he was not attempting to interfere in the affairs of the Australia Labor Party.

He declined to say whether Indonesia would retaliate if the ALP conference forced the Australian Government to withdraw recognition of East Timor as an Indonesian province, but AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS quoted Indonesian officials and Western diplomats in Jakarta as saying that Indonesia was likely to drastically cut diplomatic, business, and trade ties if recognition was withdrawn.

Elaborating on his earlier statement, Dr Mokhtar said he had meant it would be a good idea if Indonesia and Australia turned away from each other for a while so as not to get in, as he put it, each other's hair. He said he did not mean downgrading diplomatic ties.

In Canberra, the Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, referring to the report, said a downgrading of ties with Indonesia would not be in the best interest of the two countries. Mr Hawke said he and the foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, had worked to build a constructive relationship with Indonesia. He hoped the Labor Party's annual conference in Canberra next month would take a moderate line, enabling the government to continue along that path.

Murdani Tours East Timor

BK021620 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Indonesian Armed Forces Commander General L. B. Murdani yesterday inspected several military posts in East Timor following an Id al-Fitr get-together with soldiers in Dili. The inspection was made to see on the spot the soldiers performing their duties in isolated posts as well as to make a good-will visit on the occasion of the Id al-Fitr festival. Besides presenting Id al-Fitr gifts to the soldiers at the posts, Gen Murdani expressed his sympathy and understanding with the soldiers who were unable to celebrate the festival with their families. During the inspection tour, the armed forces commander was accompanied by East Timor Governor Mario Viegas Carascalao and Fourth Navy Region Commander Rear Admiral (Imam Siwanso). Prior to his departure from Dili's Komoro Airport for Jakarta this afternoon, Armed Forces Commander Gen Murdani paid a private visit to Wira Husada Field Hospital and Dili General Hospital to see patients.

KOMPAS Comments

BK291035 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 21 Jun 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Our Relations With Australia"]

[Text] Our relations with Australia appeared to be strained again lately, although both sides tried to preserve the friendly relations. The latest development was the visit of Ramos Horta to the Land of the Kangaroo, which received special coverage in the local newspapers. Ramos Horta is the leader of the Fretilin group.

The special attention given to his visit may be a reaction to the postponement of visit of the Australian ambassador in Jakarta to East Timor. The postponement of the visit has a complicated background. It may have something to do with the reaction of a section of the Australian public, including its intellectuals, to the developments in Irian Jaya some time ago. This will not benefit the government of Prime Minister Bob Hawke, who is to face the Labor Party conference in July. On the East Timor issue, the Labor Party is adopting an unfriendly attitude toward Indonesia, which the Bob Hawke government, along with its foreign minister, Bill Hayden, tried to neutralize. These developments were regretted by both Indonesia and Australia, which believe that it is important to preserve good relations between the two countries.

We have the impression that the reactions of both sides, which are personal in nature, could have an impact on the developments. But this does not mean the absence of objective factors, which constitute the source of differences. Those objective factors do exist and will not worsen unless subjective factors are involved. Therefore, self-restraint by both sides will be hailed if what they desire is good relations which could be further developed into a mutually beneficial cooperation.

With Malaysia, we once also had an incident that could have been a source of the deterioration of relations when a number of Indonesian political fugitives fled to that country. But the incident did not lead to the deterioration of relations because the Malaysian Government consulted Indonesia to seek a solution to the problem.

Indonesia has also a similar issue with Papua New Guinea. The escape of Irian Jayanese to that country has caused friction between Indonesia and the PNG Government. Fortunately, the friction could be controlled, because the Somare government believed that good relations with Indonesia are important, and both sides seek a solution.

The problem with Australia is indirect in nature. The core of the problem lies in the different levels of social development and political systems. Because of the social and political systems they adopted, members of the public with different political beliefs in Australia could openly express their views on various problems taking place in other countries, especially in their neighbor country Indonesia, particularly concerning the East Timor and Irian Jaya. Problems which they consider as not in conformity with their norm and sensitivity, for example with regard to basic human rights and values, could soon lead to various public reactions.

For the sake of good relations, the political system in Malaysia could make it possible for the Malaysian Government to control and steer the situation if such a problem arose. But the case is different in Australia where the degree of democratic freedom is unhampered. Have those groups in Australia any knowledge and sensitivity about the complicated process of national integration faced by Indonesia as a country with various social subcultures of its people? Could they understand that the existing political system in Indonesia is also different, so they might consider it as strange and hurl various unsympathetic words, while their government wants to preserve officially friendly relations?

There are two basic problems. First, the problem of geographical location and of subjective desire that leads to Indonesia's and Australia's determination to preserve good relations. Second, the objective factors and difference of systems as well as the levels of development that will always lead to difference of views and even conflict of views.

These two problems are facts. How could we face these facts? The basic attitude of both sides on how to face the facts will have an impact on whether the differences will escalate into a friction or become a problem which can be handled any time the problem arises so that it will not affect the desire of both sides to preserve good relations.

If we want to remove the emotional aspect of the problem, we should not let the personal sentiment of both sides linger in an effort to handle the situation.

102 FOREIGN WORKERS EXPELLED; RULES TIGHTENED

BK021443 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] The government has decided to expel 102 foreign workers who are to leave Indonesia immediately, while 64 others have been required to leave their work locations pending the settlement of the extension of their work permits in Indonesia. Manpower Minister Sudomo said this in Jakarta this afternoon.

According to Minister Sudomo, the action was taken because they had violated regulations on work permits in Indonesia. Their violations include the use of business visit visas for working and the expiration of their residence and work permits. The expulsion order was taken following the Operation Mawas IV aimed at 424 foreign workers working in Pertamina projects off the northern Javanese coasts, as well as the Saguling hydroelectric power generator project and the Cirata hydroelectric power generator project, both in West Java.

Minister Sudomo qualified such violations as serious and said they warrant deportation. [Begin Sudomo recording] Through Operation Mawas, we have warned foreign and domestic investment companies as well as companies not belonging to the two groups to obey regulations in force, particularly those of immigration, labor, and taxation. However, many of them have not yet complied. To the present, the government has adopted an educational and persuasive attitude, and we have not taken any action against the disobeying companies. For the last time, I would like to appeal to companies in their capacity as both contractors and subcontractors to thoroughly recheck work permits, residence permits, and other requirements such as tax obligation which must be fulfilled by foreign workers employed in the respective companies and quickly contact the Manpower Department in Jakarta and the regions alike for any necessary assistance, so that everything will be in conformity with rules and regulations in force. [end recording]

Out of the 102 expelled foreign workers, 12 are French, while the rest are American, New Zealand, and British citizens.

STUDENTS, OTHERS DEMONSTRATE BEFORE U.S. EMBASSY

3 July Student Rally

OW031319 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 3 Jul 84

[From the "Newswatch" program -- announcer-read report with video showing scenes of demonstration]

[Text] Some 600 students staged a protest rally this afternoon in front of the U.S. Embassy. The students, led by officers of the League of Filipino Students, condemned the World Bank and the IMF for meddling in the country's economy. They also hit the U.S. Government for what the students claimed as interference in Philippine affairs. Two hundred crowd control policemen were on standby. The demonstration was peaceful.

July 4th Demonstration

HK050748 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 2230 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Some 4,000 demonstrators rallied yesterday [4 July] in front of the U.S. Embassy on Roxas Boulevard and there were reports of scores being injured during a clash with antiriot police from the Western Police District. A tense situation developed when the mob stormed the steel fences in front of the U.S. Embassy to demonstrate their opposition to American military bases in the country.

The demonstrators, who held the rally on Philippine-American Friendship Day, were composed of three organizations: The Nuclear-Free Philippines Coalition headed by former Senator Tecla San Andres Ziga, the Nationalist Alliance headed by Abraham Sarmiento, and the Antibases Coalition led by Former Supreme Court Justice Jose B.L. Reyes. The three groups were also joined by students from the different universities in Metro Manila and by workers.

AGRAVA BOARD HEARS FINAL TESTIMONY BEFORE WRAPUP

HK040826 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] On the Aquino case, Presidential Executive Assistant Juan Tuvera and Assemblywoman Carmencita Reyes appeared yesterday [2 July] before the Agrava fact-finding board and corroborated the statement made by the first lady, Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos. Tuvera and Reyes made the corroboration in a closed-door session of the board yesterday. They confirmed the meeting between Mrs Marcos and former Assemblyman Salvador Laurel at the Batasan last August. They also confirmed the statement by Mrs Marcos to Laurel that "they will all be in trouble, including Laurel, if Aquino returns home and dies."

In yesterday's public hearing by the Agrava board, PHILIPPINE TIMES publisher Rommel Corro admitted his failure to verify first all the articles and reports on the Aquino killing which he published in his defunct PHILIPPINE TIMES. He testified before the board at his own request because he alleged having information on the Aquino assassination. However, under questioning by the Presidential Security Command legal officer Colonel Balbino Diego and Avsecom [Aviation Security Commission] lawyer Rodolfo Jimenez, Corro admitted that he did not verify the information he got on the Aquino case. He also admitted that most of the reports he published in the PHILIPPINES TIMES were lifted from KYODO news reports and NEWSWEEK magazine.

Corro said his information was mostly from readers and not verified. He also asked the board to take him into its custody so he could testify openly and freely, but this may not be granted. Corro is awaiting trial on sedition charges.

More on Mrs Marcos' Testimony

OW041415 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The Agrava fact-finding board officially winds up tomorrow its public hearings and reception of evidence of the Aquino assassination. The board will then go into a period of seclusion to review the hundreds of documents, testimonies, and photos prior to the preparation of its final report. Jose Carlos has more.

[Begin recording] [Carlos] Tomorrow the board will complete the testimonies of four other witnesses who have been recalled namely, General Luther Custodio, chief architect of the security arrangements for Aquino's arrival; Colonel Romeo Ochoco, acting Avsecom [Aviation Security Command] chief; Colonel Hermognes Peralta, head of the PCCIS [Philippine Constabulary Criminal Investigation Service] and Eutiquio Daraman, a costume designer who linked former Senator Salvador Laurel to the Aquino assassination.

Another matter that the board will soon decide on is a request to exhume Aquino's body. A decision is forthcoming tomorrow. [Video shows Corazon Agrava making statement] [Agrava] We are studying not only the legal aspects, the practical aspect, we are also determining how necessary it is because we keep in mind the fact that we would want to respect the possible wish of the family to keep the interment intact.

[Carlos] Board Chairman Corazon Agrava also told KBS [Kanlaon Broadcasting System] News that the board finds it unnecessary to invite President Marcos to testify. A member of the board's legal staff, Attorney Francisco Villa, has suggested that the president be invited to appear before the board and shed light on the Aquino assassination. Villa is hopeful that the board will reconsider its decision. [end recording]

One of the last group of persons called to appear before the Agrava board was Mrs Imelda Marcos, who cited that she tried to save the life of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr twice. In her testimony the other day, Mrs Marcos gave details of her conversation with Aquino in New York in May of last year when she asked him to postpone his return to the Philippines. [Begin recording; video shows scene of Imelda Marcos testifying before Agrava board] [Imelda Marcos] When I met with him, I offered to help him in many things, especially when he told me that he felt that his health was giving up and his time was up, and that his Harvard grant is going to be expired, and that he knew he was very, very sick, because now he was not even allowed to eat meat with fat or butter. He was also having problems with sugar. He could not eat sugar, and so many things. And he felt that his days were numbered. This it was exactly, my days are numbered and my time is up. And, in fact, he said: I went to Nicaragua to visit the Sandinista leaders. Thereat he collapsed, and a certain (Ismere) or something like that...[Agrava board member interrupts] (Isbuella) maybe?

[Imelda Marcos] (Isbuella). If it were not for the help of this man, he would have died, and again when he went to the Middle East, Libya, to meet Misuari, he also fell and almost died thereat, because of the heat. Apparently, he could not take the heat. And thereat I told him: It would be more difficult again if you went home, because with all our difficulties, with our old generators, our brown-outs, and the high cost of energy, it would be very difficult for you to be at home with that kind of an ailment. And at that point also, he again started complaining that his grant would expire, and he was blaming it on President Reagan and was saying that Americans have double standards when it came to human rights and freedom. This is what I tried to counsel him. [end recording]

MRS MARCOS RECEIVES USSR FRIENDSHIP AWARD

HK041152 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting Company in English 1100 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] The first lady, Madame Imelda Marcos, has received an award from the Soviet Union. Soviet Ambassador Yuri (Somov) presented the award, which was given by the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies. Mrs Marcos was cited for promoting friendship between the two countries. It was the first lady who signed this country's cultural, trade, science, and technology agreements with the Soviet Union.

CHARGES DISMISSED IN TRIAL OF FOREIGN PRIESTS

Secondary Charges Dropped

OW300845 Hong Kong AFP in English 0736 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Manila, June 30 (AFP) -- Government prosecutors will drop two other charges against an Australian Roman Catholic priest accused of murder with a fellow missionary and six Filipino church workers, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported today. The charges -- illegal possession of explosives and ammunition and inciting to rebellion -- would be dropped due to lack of interest by the government, the prosecutors reportedly said.

The prosecutors agreed Thursday to a defense motion for the trial judge to dismiss the multiple murder charges against Father Brian Gore, his fellow Columban missionary Father Niall O'Brien of Ireland, and the Filipinos on the basis of their alibis.

The churchmen were charged with the March 1982 ambush slaying of Mayor Pablo Sola and four aides in Kabankalan town, Negros Occidental Province and have been held in the capital city of Bacolod, the site of their trial. The accused said communist guerrillas were responsible for the Sola party ambush, and that they were framed by the military for their work among peasants in the sugar-producing province.

The additional charges against Father Gore stemmed from a military raid on his convent in Kabankalan in September 1982 in which soldiers claimed to have found a grenade pin, bullets, and subversive documents, PNA said.

The two cases are still in the preliminary investigation stage, PNA added. Under a settlement between the defense and prosecution finalized under the auspices of the Justice Ministry, the two foreign priests agreed to leave the country within 30 days of their cases' dismissal. The Filipinos would be placed for six months under the joint custody of the trial judge, the provincial police commander, and Bacolod Bishop Antonio Fortich, all of whom would monitor their "good behavior" during the period.

Priests Ordered Freed

OW030303 Hong Kong AFP in English 0232 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, July 3 (AFP) -- A judge today dismissed the multiple murder charges against two foreign missionaries and six Filipino church workers and ordered the immediate release of the accused from the provincial jail here.

Ordered freed were Father Brian Gore, an Australian, and Father Niall O'Brien from Ireland -- both of the Roman Catholic Columban Order -- and six laymen from their parishes in Kabankalan Town near this capital of Negros Occidental Province. They were accused of the March 1982 ambush slaying of Kabankalan mayor Pablo Sola and four aides, for which local communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas have claimed responsibility.

Kabankalan Judge Emilio Legaspi, in a decision obtained in advance by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, approved the motion to dismiss the case filed by the defense. The prosecution did not object to the motion last week following an out-of-court settlement achieved under the auspices of the Justice Ministry.

Under the settlement, the foreign priests agreed to leave the country within 30 days of their case's dismissal, while the laymen would be placed under the custody of the judge and local church and police authorities for six months.

The judge said that after studying the defense evidence, he found that the prosecution's evidence had been weakened and reduced to "a mere preponderance of evidence which in criminal proceedings is insufficient to warrant conviction beyond reasonable doubt." Judge Legaspi also said the evidence given by the defense, which presented 29 witnesses in a celebrated year-long trial, had substantiated the alibis of the accused. Father Vicente Dangan, a Filipino priest, was dropped earlier from the charge list for lack of evidence.

The case of the so-called "Negros nine" -- who said they were framed by local military officials due to their work among peasants in this sugar-producing province -- became a diplomatic issue between Canberra and Dublin on the one hand and Manila on the other.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden took up the case with President Ferdinand Marcos in a visit here earlier this year. Australian and Irish churchmen have also pressed the Marcos government to resolve the case swiftly.

The NPA, the armed wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines [CCP], had distributed handbills claiming responsibility for the Sola murder. At the time of his death, Mr Sola was under trial for the murder of seven church workers whose decomposing bodies were found within his large sugar plantation in Kabankalan. Negros residents saw the Sola murder as a case of NPA-style summary justice in the countryside.

CABINET APPROVES BUDGET; MORE MINISTERS SWORN IN

OW031315 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 3 Jul 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The new Cabinet has approved in principle the 67.3 billion-peso national budget for 1985. The approval came during the new cabinet's first meeting at Malacanang. Joel Barotilla reports.

[Begin recording -- video shows scenes of meeting and oath taking] The new proposed budget took into consideration the increased rate of the peso to the dollar, which is now pegged at 18 pesos to 1 dollar. The budget increase was also influenced by the growth in population and the decision of the government not to depend solely on external sources. However, the president said that 10 percent will be deducted from the 67.3 billion pesos for emergencies in the future. This should include the appropriations for the government's productivity programs.

Following discussions on the budget, the president created a seven-man Cabinet Standing Committee to handle most of the functions of the defunct Executive Committee. The Standing Committee is also charged with the review of all contracts as a general function. The president told newsmen that he has also ordered the immediate implementation of scientific breakthroughs on a nationwide scale.

The president also swore into office three ministers who failed to take their oaths last 30 June. They were Deputy Prime Minister and Local Government Minister Jose Rono, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Human Settlements Minister Mrs Imelda Marcos, Deputy Human Settlements Minister (Jose Conrado Benitez), and Deputy Finance Minister (Antonio Roman). [end recording]

MARCOS ORDERS PURGE OF GOVERNMENT WORKERS

HK050037 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] President Marcos pushed his drive against graft and corruption in the government and ordered a purge of all undesirable officials and personnel. The renewed crackdown against undesirable officials and employes was ordered in a directive issued to all the Cabinet ministers yesterday [4 July]. The president said the new mandate given by the people to the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] administration in the recent elections signifies support of the people for the program of government, which includes the elimination of graft and corruption.

In his directive, the president ordered Cabinet ministers to draw up a list of all corrupt and undesirable employes and officials and fire them. He said charges must also be filed with the Tanodbayan and the Sandigan Bayan [anticorruption courts] against those grafters in the government. The president also directed the ministers to crack down on malingering government personnel.

President Marcos said the purge will help reduce budgetary expenditures of the government. Earlier, the president announced the dismissal of the intelligence chief of the Bureau of Customs involved in a graft case.

3,000 POSTS ABOLISHED IN MANILA GOVERNMENT

HK041154 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] More than 3,000 government positions among the local units in Metro Manila have been abolished. The move is part of the administration's belt-tightening measures. That story from Lulu Principle:

[Begin recording] Abolished under Letter of Instruction [LOI] No 146 are government positions left unfilled for 2 years. The LOI issued by President Marcos as an economic measure designed to save government funds [words indistinct] of the Metro Manila Commission, or MMC, said among the (?17) cities comprising the metropolis, Manila was the most affected by the presidential directive. About (?2,500) contingent positions at the Manila City Hall have been abolished because of the LOI. In Quezon City, some 400 vacant positions have been abolished [words indistinct]. In Pasay and Caloocan City, each had 100 vacancies abolished. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT SEEKS FURTHER DEBT MORATORIUM

HK050621 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Jul 84 p 2

[Report by Rigoberto D. Tiglao: "Government Asks for 4th Moratorium"]

[Text] The government yesterday sent telex messages to the country's 483 creditor-banks, to ask for another 90-day moratorium on repayments of loan principals after the current standstill ends on July 16, Central Bank [CB] governor Jose B. Fernandez said. This fourth moratorium will bring to a full year the suspension on principal repayments on loans from foreign commercial banks falling due Oct. 17. last year. CB documents made available to BUSINESS DAY indicated that these arrears as of mid-May amounted to \$650 million.

However, total arrearages including such due payment for trade-related credits, maturing deposits of offshore banking units, and remittances of foreign airlines and shipping companies, have built up as of that date to about \$2.7 billion.

The fourth moratorium would mean that the government would have up to mid-October to get the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) stamp of approval for the country's economic program and finalize an agreement with government and private creditors for a rescheduling of old debts and the grant of new loans.

Fernandez said yesterday he was optimistic that the IMF would soon approve the country's request for a \$650-million standby facility, upon which will depend the foreign banks' willingness to resume negotiations for a rescheduling of their loans and grant of new ones. "I just can't say in which week it will come," he said.

IMF FINDINGS: There are indications, however, that the IMF approval may not come as soon as government expects. Sources close to the IMF said the report of the teams of experts the IMF has sent here in the past several months "were not at all flattering."

An IMF official during the last internal meeting of the advisory committee that represents the 483 banks, held early May, said IMF findings had indicated that the CB was far from meeting the target cuts in liquidity it committed to the IMF.

A source in the IMF also claimed that the massive government borrowings from the CB in recent weeks and certain CB policies had expanded liquidity to such levels that the IMF felt the government did not have enough determination to meet the monetary targets.

BUSINESS DAY was also informed that the IMF staff's findings were reported to the Fund's executive board consultative meeting held June 29. The staff reports presented were mostly on developments before June 6, when the government allowed a devaluation of the peso and imposed new taxes on petroleum products. A so-called background paper presented to the board, for example, was dated June 13 but reported the peso-dollar-exchange rate at the old P14 to \$1. Fernandez told BUSINESS DAY that the IMF staff has submitted a "supplementary report" that takes into account the government's June 6 actions.

DELAY? However, if the measures of June 6 were too late for the June 29 IMF executive board meeting, the IMF would be asking for another study on economic and monetary developments after June 6 before it could start judging government's capability to implement the austerity measures the IMF wants.

An IMF team will arrive next week. Fernandez said yesterday that he did not know whether it will be here for negotiations or merely to update IMF assessments to cover developments after the June 6 actions.

Fernandez's statement could mean that the CB has not yet been informed by the IMF whether the IMF is ready to start another round of negotiations for the standby credit facility.

After the discovery of an overstatement in the country's reserve of foreign exchange late last year, the IMF had always waited for at least two months to evaluate the implementation of government policies before it started a round of talks for the standby credit facility.

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